RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 173- BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 22 1926 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Mutra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
24 July	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	KANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,563
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	KANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA§ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

§Extra Steamer at following reduced rates — 1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60. 1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £76. 2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52. 2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO-STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926			
10th Aug.	JEYPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.	
25th ,,	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.	
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan	
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia	

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
28th July	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
4th Aug.	TAKLIWA ..	East & South Africa.
23rd ,,	VASSA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xTOYOOKAMARU	7098	21 Juiy	27 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	302 8	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

*Passenger Steamers.
xFor uticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Osaada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Depart.
*Sumatra Maru ..	I Kavasaki	5,863	11 July	23 July
*Celebes Maru ..	G. Gotoh ..	5 863	24 ,,	6 Aug.
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimasaki	4 366	29 ,,	12 ,,
*Honolulu Maru ..	.. ..	5,751	8 Aug.	22 ,,
Borneo Maru ..	.. ..	5,804	3 ,,	6 Sep.

* Calls at Shanghai.

For particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it

For all Particulars and forms apply to:

BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22397

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. K. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agent, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted;

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

B. C. P. W." ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.

"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream

MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lamington Road, and at Cadhurst Road,
GRANT ROAD GIRGAUM

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE :—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION :—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION :—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS :—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.

All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.

APPLY TO :—

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Khetwadi Main Road. GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes. Apply to the MANAGER, The HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3518

WANTED.—DRAFTSMAN-SURVEYOR for the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to PRESIDENT, District Local Board, ANDHERI.
A 27009

WANTED—An INQUIRY CLERK in one of the Local Indian Banks. Starting salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply stating qualifications, age and previous experience to Box No. 1759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A26978

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED, — MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank, Limited, to be opened very shortly in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or Government Papers essential. Please apply with all particulars stating what cash security he can deposit and pay acceptable, to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra U.P.
A 26976

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT G.D.A. pass wants decent situation. Box No. 1759, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3530

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. Contains numerous addresses useful to traders. RUPEE ONE. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI, Gandhi Poll, NADIAD.
L R3516

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TEMPORARY CONCESSION—Silk Undershirts of rupees four for rupees three only. KHAN BROS., 199, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R3522

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—Cheapest and Best Petrol, Motor Oils, Greases, Motor Accessories, Tyres, Tubes and Lubricating Oils, Crude Oils, Gin Sundries, etc. Apply Post Box No. 3090, Bombay, No. 3.
R3525

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NE PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed, eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free. Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July. Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—STEAM ROLLER of 8 to 10 tons, worked with coal. Quote lowest prices. Reply with particulars to PRESIDENT, District Local Board, ANDHERI.
K 27010

WANTED—One secondhand Half Press and Finisher and Pump for baling 400lbs. cotton. Apply Box No. 1714, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3342

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

"BEAUTY-BOTTLE"— Cures Baldness, Greyness of Hair, Fallen Mamae. Remit Rs. 5. Particulars 2 as. Stamps. N. Roy, 97, Shilmandi, P.O. Mahimpur, Dacca.
R3443

ANY Syphilis Radically Cured by one dose "KEUR." No harm. Remit Rs. 5. N. Roy, Shilmandi, P.O. Mahimpur, Dacca.
3443

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

REQUIRED—An UNMARRIED or WIDOW GIRL of not more than 23 years of age for a Mohammadan Officer of the Indian Army (Lieutenant), age 27 years, drawing a salary of Rs. 750 and possessing personal property of Rs. 1,000 a month. Must be well educated and fairly good-looking. All correspondence will be treated as strictly confidential. S. M. QAIM RAZWI, SHAH TOLI, DINAPORE Cantonment.
M R3519

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SALE AT BARODA

GLASS CARBOYS 280 and glass jars 165, China clay Jars 180, Japanese Carboys 170 in all about 800 on Auction Sale on the 24th July at 5 p.m. in Modern Chemical Works premises.

C. J. SUTARIA,
T. N. RAO,
Liquidators.

Kothi Pole, Baroda.
R3531

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NO. PASSENGERS will be booked to and from Kedgoan by No. 16 Up Passenger leaving Raichur on 27th instant and 291 Down Passenger leaving Poona same date.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 20th July 1926.
27001

FOR SALE

EIGHT LION CUBS (5 male and 3 female) of 3 to 11 months old in good healthy condition are available for sale. For particulars of price, etc., apply to "The SUPERINTENDENT, Shri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.
26995

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Gin and Press Stores for the 1926-27 season for the State Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories, Mewar. The tenders will be received by the undersigned from the 31st July, 1926 to 5-8-26.

Forms and conditions of tenders will be supplied on application.

MADHAV RAI SHARMA,
General Manager,
State Cotton Ginning &Pressing Factories,
Bhilwara, MEWAR.
26994

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "TOYOOKA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on 21st July, 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condion unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive tenders for the reclamation, by dry filling of earth or other approved material, of block No. 2 of the Back Bay Reclamation area.

2. The quantity of filling required is 5,50,000 brass (55 million cubic feet) more or less.

3. Copies of the conditions of contract, specification, form of tender and schedule together with copies of the contract drawings can be obtained on application in writing to the undersigned at his office.

4. The sum of Rs. 50 must accompany the application, which will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender.

5. Tenders accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000, which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers as soon as Government arrive at a decision, should be addressed in a sealed cover to—

THE DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay

and superscribed:—

"Tender for filling Block No. 2 of the Back Bay Reclamation area."

6. Tenders must be delivered at the Office of the Director of Development not later than 12 noon (S.T.) on SATURDAY, 23rd October, 1926.

Tenders received after that time and date will not be considered.

7. The Government of Bombay do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give reasons for nonacceptance of tenders.

8. The result of the tenders will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

H. A. ELGEE,
Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay.
26970

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held under instructions from Messrs Kakubhai alias Bhagwandas Jeewandas, Hansraj Jeewandas, Ramdas Jeewandas, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his brother and natural guardian, the said Kakubhai Jeewandas and Jamnadas Vissonji being the surviving male members of a joint and undivided Hindu family consisting of themselves and the late Vussonji Jeewandas, the Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the surviving Mortgagors and the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Canji Goculdas pursuant to the power of sale vested in the said Vussonji Jeewandas under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of March, 1920, our Mr. Mathuradas Vissonji was the highest bidder for and was declared the Purchaser free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at and fronting Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1425 and Street Nos. 119 at 125 and 3 and now under Street Nos. 108 at 112 and 33 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1638 and Cadastral Survey No. 823 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Purshotam Karsondas and Goculdas Morarji, on or towards the West by vacant ground leading to Gusavar Oart, on or towards the North by the property of Premji Jeewa and on or towards the South by public Road called Old Hanuman Lane and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1926.

BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27006

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1035 of 1926.

Re: TYEBALLI BADROODIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, lately carrying on business under the name of Tyeballi Badroodin and Co., at Sutar Chawl, Post No. 2, without the Fort of Bombay: ..... An adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: W. V. BOWATER & SONS, LTD. ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Tyeballi Badroodin has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
27005

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF

50 CASES OF ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

on

MONDAY, THE 26TH JULY 1926,
at 3-30 p.m.

Under instructions from Messrs. Fco. Glanzmann of Vienna Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the party concerned the undermentioned goods at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 26th July, 1926, at 3.30 p.m. The goods offered for sale will be available for inspection during the 24 hours preceding the time fixed for the auction.

50 Cases of Artificial Silk Yarn 150 Deniers, C (IIDa quality No. 26038. Swiss make.

To be sold in four lots of 10 cases, 10 cases, 15 cases and 15 cases.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc

By order of the underwriters and concerned:—

About 455 yards Khaki Cord Cloth.
About 325 yards Green Khaki.
2 Pieces coloured Chintz.
22 tins Aluminium Enamel (1/4 gallon each).
A lot f platedware consisting of plated champagne glasses; Coffee sets, Liquer sets, Round trays, etc.

A lot of household furniture consisting of dining tables, chairs, cupboards, show cases, cloth and gawn presses, chest of drawers, dressing tables, Large copper water tub, ceiling fans, etc., etc.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

The Golden Key.

TO YOUR FORTUNE AND FUTURE.

Contains:—Who will become a lakhier or millionaire? Who will get hidden treasure? Who will be a rich man throughout? Who will get money suddenly? Method of preparing talismans and knowing daily future, how to know secret of success in any work, how to know lucky days. Who will live long etc. Price Re. 1-0-0.

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM B. N. Ry.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Presents
"MAIN STREET"
WITH
FLORENCE VIDOR
and
MONTE BLUE
The deliciously humorous, tensely dramatic,—yet realistic tale of a small town girl with metropolitan ideas.
The story that made the world sit up in dazed surprise.
WHAT'S THE MATTER
WITH
BOMBAY
SEE "MAIN STREET"
WARNER BROS. Classic of the Screen
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
The latest News from all corners of the earth, exclusively shown at Royal Opera House
TIME: 6-30 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

The Welknown Inventor
Mr. MAVJI MUFLIS
Requests the pleasure
of your Company
ON
Saturday, 24th Inst.
AT 3-30 P. M.
AT CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
To witness his
NEW AEROPLANE
Whereby his success—as
KALABAJ ASHAK
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DON'T FAIL.

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Presents This Week
Hindustan Film Co.'s
BHAKTA SHRI EKANATH
Time and Rates as Usual.

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THE WEATHER.

MONSOON WEAK IN BENGAL & BURMA.

DEPRESSION IN NORTH OF BAY

SIMLA, July 21.

The monsoon continues very weak outside Bengal and Lower Burma. A depression is probably forming in the North of the Bay, and locally heavy rain has fallen in South Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Bengal and local in Malabar and North Madras Coast while a few falls occurred in Assam, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Central Provinces and Konkan.

Chief amounts:—Mergui and Rangoon one and half; Bassein three; Diamond Island four; Kyaukpyu and Akyab three; Calcutta four; Saugor Island five; Coy's Bazar, Mymensingh, Binajpur and Mussoorie one; Cawnpore one and half.

Forecast:—Decrease in the United Provinces and extension in Orissa.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 21.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to July 21 1924	June 1st to July 21 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point.	0 26	31 93	22 05	34 73
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 50	42 94	23 53	37 91
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 90	39 33	..	36 07
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 21st July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.726 inches (·042 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.687 inches (·069 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.039
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.4 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.3 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (3.6 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 80.8 degrees (3.3 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 74 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WNW
Velocity " " 16 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 218 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy —10) 2
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·26 inc. es
Total rainfall during the month 25.74 "
" " " year 35·02 "
Weather remarks :—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Delhi reports 0.28" of rain. Skies are clear over the northwest and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was below normal in the southeast and normal in the rest of the province.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.34" of rain. Mainpuri 0.44" and Cawnpore 1.32". Skies are heavily clouded near the region of rainfall and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Agra and in defect at Jhansi. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the south and the minimum lower at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight defect in Upper Sind and the east of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in the former area and the minimum in southwest Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar and lightly clouded generally elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in Central India west and east Kathiawar. Temperature was nearly normal except at Rajkot, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.64" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in most parts. Maximum temperature was generally above normal in the whole of the area.

The Konkan.—0.26" of rain was recorded at Bombay. Skies are lightly clouded over the north and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight defect. Temperature remained slightly above normal, the highest reading at Bombay being 88.deg.0 (4 degs above normal) and the lowest 80.deg.8 (3 degs. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in most parts.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains weak and weather has been generally dry except in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces and local in the east United Provinces and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the Konkan.

Forecast.—Decrease in the United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 20th July 1926 issued from Simla.

The monsoon is very weak outside Lower Burma and northeast India. Temperature is appreciably below normal in the Punjab and west Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar, and local in the east United Provinces, Kashmir, west Rajputana and Central India West; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, Malabar and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy, Moulmein two inches; Rangoon one; Bassein, Akyab three; Diamond Island four; Kyaukpyu six; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar one and a half; Tezpur, Shillong two Cherrapunji eight; Cox's Bazar five; Mymensingh one; Berhampore, Jalpaiguri two; Darjiling, Hukiala, Purnea one and a half; Darbhanga two; Nava Dumka three Benares, Montgomery one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON WED. THE 21ST OF JULY 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0	0.55	—0.55	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1.38	1.69	—0.31	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	6.72	6.98	—0.26	34.77
Lahore ..	..	1.83	5.29	—3.46	19.02
Hissar ..	..	4.72	4.03	+0.69	14.47
Ambala ..	0.28	7.01	8.66	—1.61	30.49
Delhi ..	0.28	5.59	8.70	—3.12	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0 34	4.83	8.88	—4.05	26.90
Mainpur ..	0 44	3 41	8.04	—4.63	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	3.09	12.14	—9.14	36.17
Cawnpore ..	1 32	8.01	10.29	—2.28	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	3.65	12.23	—8.58	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0 43	0.83	—0.40	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0 34	2.6	—2.30	7.50
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	2 99	3.55	—0.56	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	4.12	7.06	—2.94	20.85
Jaipur ..	..	4.44	7.80	—3.36	24.21
Kotah ..	..	3.87	9.87	—6.00	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0 02	15.54	18.82	—3.28	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	8.37	6.09	+2.28	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	4 29	6 50	—2 61	13.52
Veraval ..	..	11.04	8.05	+2.99	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	10.38	11.60	+0.71	26.29
Bhavnagar para ..	..	6.66	8.17	—1.48	21.20
Surat ..	0.13	17.34	19.81	—2.47	40.91
Ahmedabad ..	..	15.26	12.15	+3.11	28.88
Deesa ..	0.03	4.61	8.00	—3.39	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	..	9.60	10.06	—0.46	29.19
Indore ..	0 02	8.75	12.49	—3.74	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	9.25	18.94	—9.69	55.11
Saugor ..	..	10.42	15.80	—5.68	44.96
Hoshangabad					48.88
Khandwa ..	..	11.59	11.19	+0.40	29.63
Akola ..	..	11.93	12.09	+0.15	31.35
Amraoti ..	..	6.60	12.84	—6.24	33.05
Nagpur ..	..	20.51	18.65	+1.86	48.97
Chanda ..	0 64	12.84	19.4	—7.16	51.90
Raipur ..					50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	2.66	31.93	37 15	—5.22	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.07	41.11	52.99	—1.88	99.95
Mormugao ..	..	39.31	51.53	—2.22	94.95
Karwar 11th..	..	46.91	66.09	—19.08	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	6.13	7.58	—1.45	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	6.76	7.43	—0.67	22.35
Poona ..	0 04	7.70	9.48	—1.78	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	?	7.75	?	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	2.95	4.83	—1.88	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.02	17.54	13.00	+4.46	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	12.13	9.59	+2.53	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	..	5.86	12.03	—6.17	40.06
Hyderabad ..	..	3.76	8.87	—5.12	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	..	49.86	63.64	—3.79	126.68
Calicut ..	0.39	52.25	54.64	—2.41	117.16
Cochin ..	0.11	49.16	44.30	+4.86	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	14 99	18 64	—3.65	64.61
Ceylon- Colombo	0 04	21.21	11.71	+9.50	84.16
Madras Excluding	..	7.89	9.05	—1.16	41.59
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	3.25	3.02	+0.21	20.51
Bellary ..	..	8.41	5.59	+2.82	31.23
Cuddapah ..	..	2.36	4.42	—2.06	30.74
Madras ..	..	5.69	5.64	—1.95	36.31
Bangalore ..	..	1.90	2.66	—0.76	22.25
Coimbatore ..					
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 71	2.38	+1.33	33.1
Nagapatam ..	..	0.35	2.49	—2.14	54.9

CALCUTTA STOCK SHARE & EXCHAGE WEEKLY REPORT

WEEKLY REPORT.

(From Chhaganlal M. Parekh Share Dalal)

Jute Shares continued steady, with a good deal of enquiry and demand from investors and bulls; and sellers reserved. The prospect of September and November dividends is not unfavourable. However, speculators and investors are counting upon March dividends in anticipation of lesser price in Jutes and steady Hessians. The market tendency is at present steady, and it is very difficult to ascertain when reaction will set in.

Government Securities continued firm throughout the week under review.

3 per cent. Government Paper 66|2, 3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper 77|6, 5|12 per cent. War Bonds (1926) 107|2, 5 per cent. Loan (1945 55) 108|8, 6 per cent. Bonds (1926) 100|12, 6 per cent. Bonds (1927) 102|2, 6 per cent. Bonds (1920) 106|12, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88|8.

Coals Shares have resumed activity, and there is good demand for first class scrips such as Bengal, Burrakur, Ranceguni which changed hands at advancing rates.

Tea Shares remained easy with a little business passing. The Miscellaneous Section disclosed no new feature.

A Satara correspondent wires:—

"The Young Shan Maharaj worshipped and paid his respects to his holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Sankeshwar on Monday at Jalmandir. Sardar Panditrao, the family priest, performed the religious ceremony on the occasion for the Maharaja."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 21.

Mantola, James, London
Toyooka Maru, Kimura, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

July 22.

Karapara, Baird, Durban

LOADING.

July 21.

Steamer Barpeta for Basreh.
Steamer Tarantia for Liverpool
Steamer Razmak for Aden.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, July 21.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Rawalpindi, 9116, London, 31/7, M M and Co.

3 Karapara, 3722, Durban, 21/7 M M & Co.

4 Wildenfels, 3794, Karachi, 22/7, L E Edwardes Ltd.

5 Hoogkerk, 3170, Karachi, 23/7, E D Sassoon and Co.

6 Rajput, 3391, Rangoon N F, Turner Morrison and Co.

7 Wartenfels, 3766 Karachi N.F. L Edwards Ltd.

8 C/o Venice 5223, Karachi, 21/7, K Nixon and Co.

11 Pilsna, 4829, Trieste 1-8, L T & M Italiana.

13 Zembra, 2823, Dunkirk, N F. T Morrison & Co.

15 Nile, 5260, New York, N F, Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Tarantia, 3098, N.F.N.F Graham Trading Co.

3 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 21/7 M M & Co.

4 Vasna, 2043, Busrah, 23/7, M M and Co.

5 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe, 25/7, O S Kaisha.

8 Ozarda, 3038, N F N F, M M and Co.

8 Sydney Maru, 2523, Osaka, 20/7, N Y Kaisha.

9 Cape St. Martin, 3597, Jamnagar, 23/7, Graham Trading Co.

16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Howra, 4096, N F, N F, M M and Co.

B Canara, 3889, Rangoon, 20/7, M M and Co.

C/R Garmula, 3234, Calcutta, 24/7, M M and Co.

K Takjiwa 3742, N F, N F, M M and Co.

L/M Varela, 1932, N F, N F, M M and Co.

O/S Cranefield 3213 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

July 21.

S S Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—6 bales cotton fly V A Save.

S S Zembra for Dunkirk:—26 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—50 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 22 cases bristles A W S Wise and Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—335 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 440 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—2 bales cowhides H M Hajim and Co; 55 bales cotton K Visram and Co.

S S Tarantia for Antwerp:—2000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 500 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 4000 cwt castorseed R Motichand and Co.

S S Nile for New York:—5 bongs empty cylinders Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Wartenfels for Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—200 bales cotton fly C Peraj and Co; 1 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania and Co; 110 bales cotton B Cursondas and Co; 213 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd; 490 cwt myrabollams M B Kaisha Ltd; 95 cwt niger seed J Dayall; 3 bales wool J Shah and Co.

S S Wartenfels for San Francisco:—675 cwt nuxwomica V Bhaskar.

S S Wartenfels for Malmo:—5 cwt cardamoms E Virjjee and Co.

S S Wartenfels for Antwerp:—201 cwt gum ghaty S Khetsey and Co.

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp:—100 bales cotton fly C Peraj and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—18 cwt sandalwood P Mulji.

S S Toyooka Maru for Kobe:—1100 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 2900 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 2312 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales cotton Amersey and Sons; 200 bales cotton N Mohilal and Co; 1100 bales cotton E K Vusonjee and Co; 1500 bales cotton The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 1500 bales cotton Ozu Buria and Co Ltd; 71 bales cotton S Purshottam; 1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Toyooka Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 711 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Toyooka Maru for Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton K Visram and Co; 1400 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Toyooka Maru for Nagoya:—800 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Toyooka Maru for Osaka:—1414 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

"IF CHRIST CAME TO LONDON"

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON ETHICS OF LAST STRIKE.

What would happen if Christ came to London to-day !!

Mr. Lloyd George speculated on this theme in a remarkable speech at the Welsh Baptist Chapel, Great Castle-street, London, in mail week.

"If Christ had been here during the late strike," he said, "I am perfectly certain that all His utterances would have been excluded from the columns of the British Gazette. The editorial blue pencil of Mr. Winston Churchill would certainly have cut right through the Sermon on the Mount.

"I rather think that the Home Secretary would have had Him watched as a dangerous character preaching doctrines and principles which were subversive of our institutions. And you would probably find that the next edition of the Gospels published in the twenty-first century would have been compiled, not from the recollection of His disciples, but from the notes taken by the police who attended His address.

"I am equally certain that He—probably for approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal for conciliation instead of force—would have been excluded from the Liberal Shadow Cabinet. So that am not sure that He would have been allowed together acceptable under present conditions.

"REVOLUTIONARY".

"His doctrines were revolutionary. They were subversive, like all growth disintegrating, changing the very character and complexion of things. They were like seeds dropped in the crevices of a great fortress which gradually destroy by their growth the fortress itself and dismantle it."

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking of the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, continued: "You would not leave your brother to rot in slums if you could help it, nor tell him that if he had worked better he would have deserved better.

"Yet there are eight millions living in this gigantic city, men, women, and children, eight millions of souls, and there are hundreds of thousands living under conditions which are a disgrace to this greatest city under the sun. These people are our brothers and sisters. This doctrine of this Great Revolutionary, if applied, would simply cleanse the land of the stain of the slums."

MANG GARUDIS OF BOMBAY

Mr. Jhabwala writes:—"On Wednesday, I was invited by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer in the Office of the Collector of Bombay to discuss some allegations I had made upon the different parties concerned in the settlement of the Criminal Tribes of Bombay which appeared in the column of the "Bombay Chronicle." Mr. O. H. B. Starte and his assistant were present when the former entered into a long discussion with myself and called upon me to prove certain of the charges made by me against Government. I stated my grounds which were met by the above officer advancing their own reasons. During the discussion which continued for a long time it transpired that the Police at Nasik that at Sholapur and that at Bombay even had committed some blunder. I argued that if the police detected their mistake after six or seven years after the settlement of certain unfortunate Mang-Garudis in Bombay the latter should not now suffer by being thrown out of their employment in which they were well settled. I also stated that I wanted members of the Hindu Maha Sabha and others equally interested in the welfare of the Mangs to be permitted to take an increasingly direct part in the general management of the settlements. I also emphatically desired freedom for all so-called criminals who were not criminals except by racial terminology. Whoever committed a crime ought to be rigorously punished but the Garudis were punished because they were born of a tribe who are supposed to have been born of criminals. The fundamental question is that under any righteousness Government all should be free. I agreed to work in the interests of the Mang Garudis as carefully as possible."

KHADDAR PROGRESS IN BIHAR.

PATNA, July 20.

Khaddar in Bihar is making steady progress both in quality and quantity and is drawing support from unexpected quarters. Mr. Rajendra Prasad has been holding Khaddar exhibitions in various important towns of Bihar. Accompanied by several prominent Congress workers Mr. R. Prasad has been hawking Khaddar himself. This has a tremendous influence on the people, and there has been very brisk sale of Khaddar at these exhibitions. The eighth exhibition was held at Bettiah, and the ninth at Motihara the other day.—Free Press.

The fifth annual 13-Mile Swimming Competition from Kharda to Aheeritolla under the auspices of the Aheeritolla Club will be held in the river Ganges on Sunday (the 5th September 1926). Entrance fee is Rs. 5 only; military half-fee. Entree closes on the 28th August.

Excitement was caused in the early hours of the 18th instant at Rangoon in the neighbourhood of Shewdagon Pagoda when the bund of large tank known as Elephant Tank burst and water rushed out with great force flooding the surrounding area. One oil mill closely here brunt of overrush of water. There were other damages but not of a serious nature. No loss of live is reported. The breach is about forty feet wide and the tank is almost empty.—A. P.

Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

Post this Coupon To-day

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED, Special Representative for India: BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. .....

.....

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Fit in the Morning, Fresh all Day

"Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being, viz. the cells—and builds these up into a permanent and solid fabric of Health," writes a leading physician.

That is exactly why Sanatogen will overcome tropical debility. Listlessness, sleepless nights, irritability, are little things, but they show that your health is being undermined

Enjoy new health. You can—with Sanatogen. Because Sanatogen goes to the root of the matter, it will revitalize your whole system, strengthening both blood and nerves, overcoming listlessness, anæmia and nervousness. Sanatogen has saved many a life in the tropics and it daily enables thousands of people to feel fit even in the hottest climate—to work better and to enjoy their evenings with a happy energy.

READ WHAT A PLANTER WRITES

"Not only did Sanatogen cure me of debility after fever, but I find that by taking a small quantity regularly I do not get fatigued and done up as I used to do, and after a day's work can play a game of football or cricket with as much energy as though I had not worked during the day."

Start taking Sanatogen to-day—use it for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Sold by all chemists and stores.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

July 21.

A rise of 8 to 5 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market eased but later improved on some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 2 points down.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The market keeps remarkably steady despite the apparently favourable weather. There is a disposition in many quarters to reduce the figures for the prospective crop, and the "condition" figure and crop estimate to be published in New York on the 23rd instant will be awaited with some interest.

The Fossick Bureau publishes an estimate as follows:—

Condition 71.8 per cent crop 14,900,000 bales. We are still of the opinion that at any reasonable decline, it is advisable to gradually take the "long" side.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 20th instant as under:—"Favour buying October in New York and selling in New Orleans."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 20th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Expect a rather bullish Bureau. Market not affected much by decline in Francs."

In accordance with the rise in America the Marwari bazar opened this morning a rupee and a half higher with Broach July/August at Rs. 338 and touching Rs. 337½ advanced to Rs. 340 on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses, and closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 339½. Shroffs being moderate sellers. Whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 321 1/4 and improved to Rs. 322 on moderate buying by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 321 1/2 at 3 p.m. Shroffs were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 329 and advanced to Rs. 335 on general buying and on lack of selling power, and closed at Rs. 335. Whilst December/January opened at Rs. 307 and closed steady at Rs. 308. Shroffs were moderate buyers. F G Bengal July and December/January were quoted Rs 278 and Rs. 257 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained very steady yesterday and the demand was better. The stock here is greatly reduced and consequently the position of the local market is strong.

The Marwari bazar and the Sewri markets are entirely closed to-morrow on account of (Mohorrum), and we will not issue our report.

COTTON.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 21.
3 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	321½
Fully Good Broach July/August	339½
Fully Good Bengal July	278
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	257
Fine Oomra July	335
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	308

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6·0 p.m. on 20th July, 1926.

Cotton	4,349 bales.
Wheat	17,268 cwts.
Linseed	3,156 cwts.
Rape, etc.	15 cwts.
Gingellyseed	Nil.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	1,344 cwts
Castorseed	1,948 cwts.
Rice	2,576 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,295 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,232 cwts.
Mowraseed	3,183 cwts.
Gram	1,647 cwts.
Juwar	1,109 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	2,002 cwts.
Coal	275 tons.

QUICK STOP TO STOMACH DISTRESS

If there's an excess of acid in the stomach, digestive pains will supervene, no matter what is eaten. Get rid of the harmful acid and all will be well. Take "Bisurated" Magnesia after eating, and no trace of pain or discomfort will follow, even though you have eaten the richest foods. "Bisurated" Magnesia neutralises excess acidity the moment it enters the stomach; it soothes and heals the inflamed stomach-lining and induces normal and natural digestion. "Bisurated" Magnesia is such an inexpensive remedy that no one at all liable to stomach distress can afford to miss giving it a trial. It costs little, and is sold in powder or tablets, at any chemist's. It is worth its weight in gold. Doctors prescribe it and hospitals use it—you try it once and you'll praise it always; but be certain to see the registered trade marks, "Bisurated" and "Bismag", on every package you buy, to make certain that it is the kind that doctors recommend.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 21.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Septembe This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	..	2,90,806	2,95,657
Central India ..	318	3,74,901	3,40,774
Barsi and Nagas ..	67	2,22,432	2,06,140
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,051	98,063
Berar	356	4,74,646	5,69,741
Central Provinces ..	276	2,46,008	2,57,605
Total Oomras ..	1,017	16,82,844	17,67,990
Dholera	101	2,79,640	3,10,769
N.W. Provinces ..		1,29,648	1,32,112
Rajputana	69	1,10,448	80,106
Sind-Punjab ..	50	2,93,450	3,63,280
Broach		3,12,040	4,86,520
Coompta & Dharwar	3,009	1,46,957	1,33,639
Westerns-Northerns	966	99,762	1,00179
Cocanada		2,684	1,664
Tinnevelly and			
Cambodia ..		60,153	34,640
Persian	141	4,624	5,498
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and			
African		76,942	63,817
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,347	3,513
Total ..	4,549	32,19,799	35,53,676

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 15th July This year	Last year
Europe	3423	5,19,613	6,58,228
Japan & China ..	700	17,10,368	18,96,513
Coast Ports ..		23,139	21,867
Up country by Rail.		97,649	14,360
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		35,043	83,596
Total	4,123	23,85,812	26,74,324

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 21.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	255/60	.....
Bengal Fine M G	240/50	.....
Bengal F G M G	225/35	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	240	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/40	.....
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M G	330/40	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	310/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/10	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	295/305	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	265/75	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	255/65	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/40	.....
Broach F G M G	300/10	.....
Muthia Fine M. G.	240/50	.....
Muthia F G M G	230/40	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	360/65	.....
Westerns Good M G	300/10	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj F G M G	330/40	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	385/95	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	300/05	.....
Dhollera F G M G	290/300	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 20.

	Good	Fully Good	Good
Scinde	6.30	6.60	6.90
Bengal	6.40	6.70	7.00
Oomra	7.20	7.50	7.80
Broach	7.75	8.15	8.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 20.

	To-day's opening.
July	9.40—.04
October	9.07—.04
January	8.99—.04
March	9.05—.04
May	9.08—.04
EGYPTIAN:—	
November	14.48—.12
January	14.30—.12

COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 20.

	Liverpool closing	Egyptian closing
July	9.44	14.93
August	9.29	14.91
September	9.18	14.90
October	910	14.88
November	9.01	14.53
December	9.02	14.38
January	9.01	14.36
February	9.01	14.32
March	9.07	14.28
April	9.07	14.28
May	9.10	14.28
June	9.07	14.28
July	9.07	14.28

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).
Liverpool, July 20.

NEW YORK 11 A.M. CALL:—	
October	17.22
January	17.26
March	17.43
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
October	17.25
January	17.27
March	17.46
NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M. CALL:—	
October	17.14
January	16.99

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 20.

	Bales.
COTTON:—	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—	
October	17.25
December	17.25
January	17.27
March	17.46
Spot Cotton at New York	18.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.21
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—	
October	17.16
January	17.04
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20
Demand Bills	4.86.00

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 20.

October	17.25+.08
December	17.25+.08
January	17.27+.05
March	17.46+.08
	Liverpool, July 20.
October	9.10—.01
December	9.02—.01
January	9.01—.02
March	9.07—.02

WHEAT.

London, July 20.

Barletto Russo 61 lbs. 56/6 July. Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe 58 1/2 lbs. 56/6 July. Nominal.
Tone:—Easier.
Wheat, Australian 58/3 July. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi 57/3 July. Sellers
Wheat, Choice White Karachi 57 August. Paid.
Tone:—Easier.
Wheat, Cargo South Australian 58/6 June. Paid.

SEEDS.

London, July 20.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plta) £17 July/Aug. Offered. £17 Aug/Sept. Hull. Paid.
Cottonseed, Bombay £8 1/8 July/Aug. Quoted.
Castorseed, Bombay £16 3/4 July/Aug. Sellers.
Tone:—Firm with prices tending dearer.
Linseed. Bombay, £19 3/8 July/Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Boid, ton £21 July/Aug. Nominal.
Rapeseed Toria ton £21 5/8 July/Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat ton £22 3/8 July/Aug. Nominal.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore ton £20 3/8 July/Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore ton £22 1/4 July/Aug. Sellers.
Tone:—Poor demand, rather in buyers favour.

LINSEED.

London, July 20.

Linseed, Calcutta £18/12/6 July/Aug. Buyers. £18/12/6 Aug/Sep. Buyers.
Raw Linseed Oil 34/3 Aug. Offered and 34/9 Sep/Dec. Offered.
Cuban Sugar 11/9 July. Value.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 20.

Fine White Java C. and F., Calcutta 15/7 1/2 July/Sept. Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F, Calcutta 15/10 1/2 Oct/Dec. Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F. Calcutta 16/1½ Jan/Mar. Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F. Bombay 15/8½ July/Sept Sellers.
Fine White Java C and F, Karachi 15/9 1/4 July/Aug. Sellers.
Tone:—Steady. Not much doing.

METALS.

London, July 20.

English Best Selected Copper £63 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 15/16.
Copper Braziers £75.
Yellow Metal £69 1/4.
Hard Spelter £31 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/4.
Tin Block £283 3/4.

SHARES.

London, July 20.

Hongkong Bank £131 1/2.
Chartered Bank £21 1/2.
National Bank £49.
P. and O. Bank £9 3/4.
Eastern Bank £5 7/8.

NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT ON COTTON.

Bombay, July 21.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received on Wednesday the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Recommend October straddle buying New York selling New Orleans."

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 21.

B. C. RATE—	
Bank's selling T.T.	1|5 27|32
Bank's selling D.D.	1|5 7|8
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T	1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying T T	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D Frcs	1650
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs	1720
Bank's buying D D Frcs	1705
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T Rs.	130 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs.	126 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	151
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	197
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	157
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	276 1/2
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dols	4.86.9/16
London—Paris Frcs	236.50
London—Switzerland Frcs	25.10
London—Brussels Frcs	219.00
London—Rome Liras	151.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—	
Exchange Market steady.	

London, July 20.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 29 5/8 dull.

London, July 20.

Rentes 3 per cent. 44 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 29 5/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 5/8.
Tone of Silver:—China selling Buyers holding off. Market dull.
Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

London, July 20.

Exchange on London in Paris 240.00.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.43 3/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 148.00.
Exchange Stockholm 18.16.
Exchange Oslo 22.16.
Exchange Amsterdam 12.09 1/2
Exchange Switzerland 25.11.
Exchange Athens 416.50.
Exchange Prague 164.25.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 21.

Sovereigns ready	13/7/9
Sovereigns forward	13/7/9
National Bank Bar Gold	21/10/0
Bar gold ready Rs.	21-6-9
Bar gold forward Rs.	21-6-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs.	21-7-3
Bar silver ready Rs.	67-5-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs.	67-5-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs.	67-2-0
	London, July 20.
Bar gold ready s.	84.10 1/2
Silver ready d.	29-10
Silver forward d.	29-10

TONE OF SILVER:—
Dull. Market closed with buyers satisfied, but sellers not pressing. China sold. India and China were sellers at higher rate.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 21.

3 Months	4 11|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	1 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:	Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate	4 per cent.

DISCOUNT.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 11/32 per cent.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 15/32 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 20.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. £86 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 5/8.
War Loan 5 p. c. £100 7/8.
Conversion Loan £76.
Indian Loan 5½ p. c. £101 7/8.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/4.
Consols 2 1/2 p. c. £55 5/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ £57.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) £69 3/4.
Government Secrities 3 p.c. £59 3/4.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

20th July 1926

RECEIPTS

Week ending 10th July.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales
Calcutta	1663	1344
Bombay*	20499	25010
Karachi	2761	1585
Madras	6306	146
Rangoon	Nil (a)	—
Tuticorin	5354	Ni
Total	36583	28085

EXPORTS

Week ending 10th July.

	1926. Bales	1925 Bale 7
Calcutta	3679	2305
Bombay*	22814	5974s
Karachi	11777	21045
Madras	2419	6110
Rangoon	1019	1260
Tuticorin	1068	14364
Total	45326	101835

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 10th July.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	67900	95649
Bombay*	3192584	3499828
Karachi	1159481	1025029
Madras	13212	1737
Rangoon	26081 (a)	—
Tuticorin	70575	548
Total	4649541	4623951

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 10th July.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	34037	41098
Bombay*	2188781	2524812
Karachi	958642	790485
Madras	79576	54433
Rangoon	83894	82028
Tuticorin	81569	106465
Total	3426499	3604321

(a) to 3rd July.
*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign cotton

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 19th July	1st Sept. to 19th July.		
1926	1925	1925-26	1924-25
1483	586	112699	145638

EXPORTS from KARACHI

Week ending 5th July.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	4033	Nil
Continent	7745	1781
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bombay (a)	1750	1048
U. S. A.	Nil	Nil
Total	13528	2829

1st Sept. to 21th June.

	*1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	65790	84756
Continent	385117	440372
China	116820	56319
Japan	374369	193983
Bombay (a)	115798	148878
U. S. A.	9450	7194
	1067344	931502

* Includes cotton for transhipment.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 21.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929\|47 Rs. 101-12

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102-10

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/2

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945\|55 Rs. 108/3

5 1\|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-9

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/12

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-4.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87-15.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' ADDRESS TO VICEROY

POONA, July 20.

Arrangements for the address to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Mussalmans of Bombay Presidency are now complete. The address will be presented at 10-30 a.m. on the 28th at Government House. Mr. Sale bhoy Barodawalla, Sheriff of Bombay, will present it in a silver casket.—A. P.

READ

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236, Budhuwarpeth.—Messrs L V Saptarshi.
497, Budhuwarpeth.—Messrs. Abdul Kader Ebhramjee.
RAIPUR.—Mr. A. T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY.—Messrs. Dave Vyas & Co.
RATNAGIRI.—Mr D G Mukadam.
SANGLI.—Mr. S A Kulkarni.
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AND
H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

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Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.

Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ashura (Muharram) Holiday, Banks closed.
Final M.B.B.S. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Harwood League Football (1st Dn.) Bombay Gym. vs. R.A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 23.

The P. and O. s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of July 8 due at 5 a.m.
Harwood League Football—(1st Dn.) R.A. M.C. vs. Police, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—(2nd Dn.) Matunga Hindus vs. G.I.P. (Mat.) Oval, 5.45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

Public meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, regarding the Bombay Children Act, Mr. M.R. Jayakar presiding. Amongst the speakers are Mr. K. Natarajan, Mrs. F.S. Talyarkhan, Miss M. Katharine Davis and Mr. E.J. Bunbury, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Domestic Occurrence.

DORABJI Edalji Shroff begs to convey his gratitude for numerous messages of condolence received by Messrs. Burjorji Cowasji and Co., of Karachi and himself at the sad demise of his late uncle Mr. Burjorji Cowasji Dubash.

R3532

Lectures at Co-Operative Institute.—The following lectures will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute:—

To-day (Thursday) at 5-30 to 6-15 p.m. on "Agricultural Marketing" by Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee, and at 6-20 to 7-5 p.m. and 7-10 to 7-55 p.m. on "Elementary Principles of Banking and Peoples' Banks" by Principal M.L. Tannan.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday the 23rd instant at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, Bombay.—Mr. Vinayakbuwa Masurkar will deliver a Prevachan on Shri Dasa Bodha in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall, Girgaon, opposite Mr. D.G. Dalvi's House to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. All members with their friends are cordially invited to attend.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council.—The monthly "At Home" of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council which was to have been held to-day has been cancelled.

Steamer Movements.—The "Clan Chattan" arrived at Suez in the evening of 17th instant.

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Miss Jerbanoo E. Mistri will deliver a lecture on "Infant Mortality and Its Causes."

Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd.—In sympathy with the Jain community in the matter of their dispute against the Palitana State regarding its right of taxing the pilgrims to the Shetrunja Hill Temples, the Bazar of Shri Mahajan Association was closed for the whole day on Saturday (the 17th instant).

Bombay Provincial Jamiatul-Ulema.—The 5th annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Jamiatul-Ulema will be held at the Jumma Masjid to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) under the presidentship of Maulana Nisar Ahmad Sahib (of Cawnpore) Husam-i-Ahli-Sunnat. Some of the most renowned Ulema and Sufis will speak on various religious problem. All Muslims are cordially invited to attend.

DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE

Rupibai (18) and Shanker Heera (11) who along with two others were arrested at Khandwa on June 30th by the Bombay Police in connection with a theft of Rs. 6,000 belonging to one Champaklal Dahyabhai of Kalbadevi Road, and who were remanded into police custody, were placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning.

Sub-Inspector Savant saying that there was not sufficient evidence against them applied for permission to discharge the accused.

The Magistrate passed orders accordingly.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS AND BUS SERVICE

The local motor taxi drivers have presented an application to the Commissioner of Police asking him to restrict the 'newly introduced' bus service in the city by the Tramway Company. Their main contention is that it is not proper that the Tramway Company should have the monopoly of such transport, as the bus service will bring down the income of motor taxies, if not ultimately eliminate them altogether. They ask that if the Commissioner is determined to do nothing in the matter at least he must restrict the 'bus service to certain parts of the city, and that the Tramway Company must not be allowed to spread its tentacles in all directions. As it is, the motor taxies are finding it difficult to make both ends meet, and if this new menace continues then most of the owners will have to take their taxies from off the road.

HIGH COURT.

PURSE TO MR. V. J. PATEL.

SUBSCRIBER'S REFUSAL TO PAY

An interesting episode in connection with a purse presented on behalf of the people of Thana District to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on the eve of his departure to England eight years ago, was recalled at the Bombay High Court during the hearing, before Mr. Justice Madgaokar, a suit to recover a sum of Rs. 19,320.

About May, 1918, a movement was set afoot to present an address with a purse of Rs. 25,000 to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, then a member of the Bombay Council, on behalf of the people of the Thana District for his public services, particularly in matters relating to local self-government and primary education, on the occasion of his departure to England to represent the Congress case on the question of Indian Constitutional Reforms before the Parliamentary Committee. One Sakharam Ganesh, the defendant in this suit, issued a circular inviting subscriptions for the fund, which were to be paid either to himself or to the plaintiff, Rajaram Tukaram.

The plaintiff alleged that although a large number of people had put down their names as subscribers to the fund, the amount actually paid to him and collected up to April, 1919, when Mr. Patel was about to sail to England, came only to Rs. 3,000 including Rs. 1,006 paid by the plaintiff himself. It was therefore agreed by the plaintiff and the defendant that they should borrow Rs. 20,000 from the Bank of Baroda on a promissory note and that the amount so borrowtd together with the Rs. 3,000 collected should be utilised for giving the purse to Mr. Patel. The sum of Rs. 20,000 was accordingly borrowed from the Bank and the defendant passed a joint and several promissory note payable on demand. It was agreed that the plaintiff and the defendant should contribute equally to the amount due to the Bank.

BACKING OUT.

Mr. Patel sailed for England on 3rd May, 1919, when a cheque for Rs. 23,000 was presented to him by the defendant at Ballard Pier on behalf of the subscribers to the fund.

Thereafter the plaintiff paid to the Bank Rs. 27,166 on April 23, 1923, being the amount due to the Bank with interest. The plaintiff then repeatedly called upon the defendant to pay his half share of the said amount, but the defendant failed to do so.

"So Mr. Patel appears to have had the best of it", jocularly remarked Mr. Justice Madgaokar on hearing the story.

The claim of the plaintiff was contested by the defendant who denied his liability on several grounds. In view of his plea that he was an agriculturist and in view of his seeking the aid of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, his Lordship made an order to the Commissioner of his Division, for taking accounts to determine the defendant's income from agricultural and non-agricultural sources. Further directions were reserved.

GALLOWS FOR MURDERER.

SEQUEL TO A MIDNIGHT MURDER

A death sentence was passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival at the High Court Sessions on Mirjakhan Dulekhan, a Pathan aged 40, who was found guilty by the special jury on the charge of murdering one Sarfudin two years ago, while the latter was asleep in his rooms at Kamatipura on the midnight of 23rd June, 1924.

The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

A defence of "alibi" was pleaded by the accused in his statement before the Court. He said that he left Bombay on 10th May, 1924, for Hyderabad (Deccan) to divorce his wife whom he suspected of infidelity with a friend who was boarding with him. While he was putting up with the grandfather of Mahomedalli Muradalli, Mahomedalli told him that his name had been mentioned in connection with a murder at Bombay, and demanded Rs. 200 from him for keeping his whereabouts in secrecy. On the accused's refusal to comply with the demand, he was handed over to the police.

The jury after hearing counsels' addresses and the Judge's summing-up, returned a verdict of guilty by a majority of 8 to 1.

An appeal for mercy was then made by Mr. Kovaji, the defence counsel, who asked his Lordship to consider that at least one juror had found in favour of the accused, and that the murder was committed more than two years ago.

Condemning the prisoner to death, his Lordship observed that the considerations urged by counsel were not sufficient reasons for reducing the extreme penalty of the law, nor were there any other extenuating circumstances.

POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

POONA, July 21.

It is announced that Sir M. Vishveshwarayya will open the Industrial Exhibition to be held in the grounds of the Tilak Memorial Hall on September 11th, and Dr. Harold Mann will perform the closing ceremony. The Industrial Exhibition is designed to be an useful supplement to the Agricultural Show which will be held at Poona during the same month.—Free Press.

C P CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURES

JUBBULPORE, July 21.

The Hon. Mr. Seth Govinddas and other prominent Congressmen from Hindusthan C. P. are proceeding to Mussoorie to see Pandit Motilal Nehru in connection with the election of the Congress candidates for the Legislatures from this province. Therefore, the Provincial Congress Working Committee has been postponed to the 28th instant.—Free Press.

THREE MURDERS IN A DAY.

FATAL RESULTS OF ALTERCATIONS

A BUSY DAY FOR CITY POLICE.

Three murders were committed in different localities in Bombay in a short space of two hours on Tuesday night all being due, apparently, to slight provocation at first but which ultimately culminated in ghastly bloodshed. The police had, therefore, a rather a busy time in investigating the cases and tracing the culprits.

The first information of murder was received at the Agripada Police Station in which two cousins whilst trying to squire up an old quarrel about a deal in money, fell out. Krishna Raghu and Arjun Daku, the two cousins, residing in the Municipal Chawl at Tankpakhady exchanged words and then came to blows with hands. Not being satisfied with fisticuffs, they attempted to decide the issue once for all. They picked up bamboo sticks in which Arjun fared worse. He was belaboured by Krishna mercilessly. Some neighbours intervened and separated the combatants but in a few hours Arjun expired in his room, death being due to haemorrhage and multiple injuries.

FATAL PEN-KNIFE STABS.

Another case of murder occurred in Cooper Street in the Maharbawdy Section of the town in which one Mahomedan named Ahmed China was brutally done to death by three Mahomedans by a penknife. The assailants Ali, Mohmed, Rafique and Aziz, it appeared, assaulted Ahmed with a penknife and then took to their heels. The police being informed removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital, but he died soon after admission. The police are making enquiries in regard to the cause of the fatal assault.

An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday (Wednesday).

The third murder took place at about 11 p.m. in Kamatipur Second Lane. The trouble originated in an extremely trifling matter.

One Shivram Vithoba, it is alleged, was pounding spices in his room on the first floor of a house at Second Lane Kamatipura to which Narsaya Limbaya, a tenant, immediately living below his room objected as he said dust was thereby falling in his food from the ceiling, by the thumping of the floor. An altercation, therefore, arose between the two persons and they immediately came to blows. Shivram, it is alleged, in a fit of temper, took out a knife and stabbed Narsaya on his throat so violently that Narsaya dropped dead on the spot. The police have arrested Shivram.

FATAL BURNS

A Gujerati lady named Benkorbai wife of Jiwanlal Somchand aged 17 years residing with her husband at Lohar Chawl, Karani Mansion, third floor was removed to Sir Harkisondas Nurotamdas Hospital on Monday afternoon suffering from burns. The deceased, it appeared, was suffering from fits for the last two years. On Monday afternoon when Benkorbai's husband was sitting in the next room, he heard an alarm and on going to the next room saw, that the clothes of his wife had caught fire. He put out the flames and removed her to the Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the Jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

ANOTHER CASE OF FATAL BURNS.

At about 11 p.m. on Tuesday one Vishvanath Changoo (25) residing at Sunder Lane, Agripada, was putting out a kerosine oil-lamp by blowing when all of a sudden the lamp blazed up and the dhotar and pairan of Vishwanath caught fire. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital as he sustained excessive burns, but died soon after admission.

DEATH OF EDITOR.

RAI BAHADUR S. N. SAN.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Rai Bahadur Satyendranath Sen, Editor of the "Indian Mirror" died at his Calcutta home yesterday.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormusji and Co. Frere Road, Fort,)

OCTOBER.

21st July, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	17.25
To-day's Opening Rate	17.29
Difference	+ 04
To-day's Closing Rate	17.46
Difference	+.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road,)

OCTOBER.

21st July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.10
To-day's Opening Rate	9.15
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.20
Difference	+.10
Khandi	321-8-0
Sewri	close

ONE MORE HOUSE COLLAPSE.

SENSATION AT GOWALIA TANK.

NARROW ESCAPES OF INMATES.

Considerable consternation prevailed among the residents of Gowalia Tank Road by the sudden crash of portion of a well-known building, known as Kasamali Jerajbhoy building. The building is situate on the main road leading to Cumballa Hill and Grant Road and is occupied by Parsi residents. At about 2 p. m. yesterday (Wednesday) a thundering crash startled the residents who were soon panic-stricken. Fortunately, the traffic was at its ebb and being broad day-light it was easy for the men to go to the rescue of those who were in danger. In a few minutes a huge crowd collected on the scene and rushed to the ill-fated building whose marble arches had given way with a terrific sound.

A CHAUFFER INJURED.

Although none of the residents was injured, unfortunately the debris fell on two taxi cars standing beneath the cornice which were smashed. One of the drivers named Ahmed Fazal was terribly injured on the head and is lying in a precarious condition in the J. J. Hospital. Emergency ambulances from Gowalia Tank, Byculla and Colaba were informed of the incident and helped the residents to vacate their flats.

VICTIM OF RASH DRIVING.

PEDESTRIAN KILLED ON SPOT BY MOTOR-CAR

On Tuesday afternoon at about 4 o'clock Inspector C.D. Rudd of the Bombay City Police was proceeding along Queen's Road in a police-van No. 10 in the direction of Opera House, when he saw car No. 7418 Z driven by Pralhad Dinker Moghe going at about 30 miles an hour. The traffic was heavy at the time and Mr. Rudd followed Moghe. At Marine Lines Station, however, Moghe knocked down a pedestrian named Raoji Fakira, aged 30 years. The injured man was attended to by some persons on the spot, but died in a few minutes, death being due to the fracture of the base of the skull. At an inquest held by the Coroner the suspect Moghe was present.

The Jury returned a verdict of death caused by the fracture of the skull due to rash and negligent driving by Pralrad Dinker Moghe.

MUHARRUM IN BOMBAY.

ABOUT HUNDRED TABOOTS THIS YEAR

The Muharrum falls to-day. As it happens every year *Mujlis* are held in different parts of the city where sermons are preached by noted Maulvis from various parts of India who are specially invited for the purpose. This year *Mujlis* have been held at 98 places in the city where devout Moslems have a few hours of the night in hearing religious discourses which brought back to their minds the sad happening of the martyrdom of Hasan and Husain. Last year 96 licenses to erect booths for the purposes of *Mujlis* were issued against 98 this year, in the following divisions of the city, viz:—A 4, B 27, C 15, D 35, E 8, and F 9. Likewise about 100 *tasias* or *taboots* are erected this year against 105 last year. As the *taboots* are not taken in procession for the last few years, they would be dismantled in the evening after the usual ceremony.

LATE MR. BURJORJI DUBASH.

BOMBAY, July 20.

The *Chaharum* ceremony of late Mr. Burjorji Dubash of Karachi was performed this morning at Katrak Mansion, Harvey Road, Gamdevi. Mr. Burjorji Dubash was a prominent member of the Parsi community of Karachi and head of the firm of Messrs. Burjorji Cowasji and Co. By his death Karachi has lost a great philanthrophist and a sincere friend of the poor. He is mourned by his daughter, a wide circle of relatives and friends and the Parsis of Karachi. It is understood that his nephew, Mr. Dorabji Shroff, will be the business successor of late Mr. Burjorji Dubash.—Free Press.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION

The Seventh International Exhibition of Rubber, other Tropical Products and Allied Industries will be held in Paris between the 21st January and 6th February 1927. The exhibition has the official support and active collaboration of not only the French Industrial Organisations but also of other Governments. The Indian Government, however, does not propose officially to participate in the exhibition. Side by side the exhibition there will be international Conferences, scientific and technical, run during the exhibition. Those who are interested in the exhibition can obtain any further information they require from the Consul-General for France at Calcutta.

BENGAL TRADE UNIONS FEDERATION

CALCUTTA, July 20.

At a representative meeting of the Trade Unions in Bengal, convened by Mr. S. R. Dutt, M.L.A., under instructions from the All-India Trade Union Congress held on Sunday, the Bengal Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress was reconstituted under the name of the Bengal Trade Unions Federation, having its office located at 12, Dalhousie Square, and with Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose as President and Mr. Mukundo Lal Sircar as Secretary.—Free Press.

PITHA STREET TRAGEDY.

FURTHER EVIDENCE AT CORONER'S COURT

Further evidence was recorded by the Coroner in regard to the deaths of Bhimabai Narayen and seven others who died as a result of a house-collapse in Pitha Street on the 12th instant under the circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. Kekeri Rao Saheb Rawaswami, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., said, he had examined the building which had collapsed. The wall that collapsed was only six inches in thickness being a "framed" wall. The south portion front, above the first floor level had collapsed right up to the top. In his opinion the collapse was due to the decayed condition of the teak wood joints, posts and beams, the decayed parts being at the ends. The collapse commenced from the topmost floor.

DECAYED WOOD-WORK.

To Mr. B.T. Desai, Pleader, who appeared for the landlord, witness said, the wooden platforms of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors had fallen on the first floor. The ends of the posts and joints were decayed. The ends of the beams of the collapsed portion were supported on wooden posts. The beams themselves were decayed in the heart. Witness saw three such decayed beams. In the case of the beam which was on top nearly half an inch of the surface were either rotten or eaten away. The other beams were decayed in the middle. Witness had also seen the posts on which the beams rested. The ends of the posts were decayed. He was of opinion that the collapse was due to weak points of wood-work due to decay at the ends. From the appearance and construction of the building it must be 40 to 50 years old.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 26th instant.

CHARGE OF KEEPING GAMING HOUSE

Abdulla Haji Hussain, an old Mahomedan, was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday on a charge of keeping a common gambling house.

Inspector A. Chaudhary of the C. I. D. said that on receipt of certain information, he raided the house of the accused near the J. J. Hospital on 10th April. Prior to the raid, he had sent his informant with a marked five-rupee note to lay a bet; and the informant had done so. During the raid he found two slips of paper bearing satta bet figures and several newspaper cuttings containing satta figures. Another man was also there in the room. When the accused's person was searched the marked five-rupee note sent by witness and Rs. 40 were found. From the other man's person a gold ring was found. A punch was summoned; and a punchnama of what was found in the room was made.

Adam Ibrahim, the informant of the C I. D., who was next examined, corroborated the statements made by Mr. Chowdhari. He said that he was a day-to-day employee getting Rs. 2 per day in the Port Trust.

The accused on being questioned denied the whole prosecution story.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

RISE IN COTTON MARKET

BIG BUYING OPERATIONS BY JAPANESE FIRMS

(SPECIAL FOR "THE CHRONICLE.")

BOMBAY, July 21.

There has been a remarkable rise in the Bombay Cotton Market, when we consider the continued slackness in trade, almost the whole of this year. What is this due to? What are the underlying causes of this unexpected strength in the market?

We shall put down the following causes, in order that the Cotton merchants as well as the general reader may follow the sudden change in the market:—

1. Buying by the Japanese. Recent cables to Bombay indicate good trade by the Japanese mills, specially in the China markets, the yarn there selling at higher rates than before.

2. The Japanese bought not only to supply the mills in Japan with our cheap Cotton, but also to cover sales, specially with regard to the July settlement, which is rapidly approaching. On or before July 25, the Japanese must cover all the sales, that they may have made during the course of the month with a view to bring down the market and thus enable them to buy their cotton at cheaper rates in the moffusil cotton centres.

3. The market was firm, also because of continued reports of insect damage in cotton districts of America where heavy rains have damaged the crops and given a handle to the Bulls to force up Cotton prices.

The Japanese firms were buyers mostly for July settlements. New York was 8 points up, and Liverpool opening was 5 up, instead of 2 expected by the bazaar.

The Sewri Market was closed, because of Ashadi Ekadashi Hindu holiday.

The Marwari bazaar opened with Broach July at Rs. 338. It touched Rs. 340, and closed at Rs. 339 1/2.

Oomra July opened at Rs. 329/8, and after rising to Rs. 335/8, closed at Rs. 335.

Bengal July opened at Rs. 272, rose to Rs. 278, and closed at Rs. 277/8.

There was free buying by the Japanese, specially in Oomra and Bengal. The "tone" was strong all through.

The London "Gazette" announces that the King has appointed Lord Willingdon Knight Grand Cross of Order of St. Michael and St. George.—Reuter.

The Governor of Madras and party arrived Madura on Monday afternoon and was given a cordial reception. The Governor was presented with an address by the Municipality and the District Board.

SLUGGISH SILVER MARKET.

CHINESE EXCHANGE TEMPORARY FIRMNESS.

BUYING BY A JAPANESE BANK.

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE")

BOMBAY, July 21.

The Bombay Silver Market shows continued sluggishness, though reactions are not rare. The causes thereof are not far to seek. There was a temporary firmness in the Shanghai Exchange, the rate improving to Is 11 1/16d yesterday. The market had sufficiently gone down to induce outsiders to come as buyers and to prevent the Bulls from making further sales at very disadvantageous rates. The London Silver Market refused to sag further in sympathy with her sister market in Bombay. This was the situation as known late yesterday evening and to-day morning.

The slump in silver was promptly taken advantage of by a well-known Japanese Bank, which was prominent, as a Bear so long. This Bank began profit-taking. She bought silver last night.

Hence, this morning the market opened with a steady tone. The well-known Bull Speculator Sheth Chimansinha Motilal appeared as a buyer, and the Chokseys promptly put up the rates. The rates showed firmness for a time, the highest being Rs. 67/10 for 1st settlement and Rs. 67/5 for 2nd settlement.

The market again had a reaction in the afternoon. The causes thereof may thus be explained:—

1. China exchange again sagged, the later cables in the morning showed the exchange rate at Is 10 15/16d.

2. The London cables stated:—"Market dull. Market closed with buyers satisfied, but sellers not pressing. China sold. India and China were sellers at higher rates."

3. The Bull Speculator, Mr. Vakharia began to sell his hoardings. The buyers were hardly to be found.

Owing to these causes, the market again sagged: the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day were:—Rs. 67/7 or 67/6 for 1st settlement. Rs. 67/5 for 2nd settlement.

The market may go down a bit lower as the tendency seems to be selling rather than buying.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 'B' WIN.

Yesterday evening on the Cooperage the "Times of India" went down before the second string of the Bombay Gymkhana by a margin of three goals. Waud opened the scoring for the Gymkhana and Hook added a second before the interval. On resumption the game was more even and the Gymkhana could only improve their score by one goal scored by Whitehead. A few minutes before the end Waud got clear away with the ball and a score seemed imminent. But Blake brought off a sensational save when he was hemmed in by a host of opponents.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 3 goals.
"Times of India" ..... Nil.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Temple; Peel and Laughland; Learmond, Whitehead and Alexander; Hudson, Cotterill, Hook, Monteith and Waud.

"Times of India":—Blake; Edwards and Wonters; Vast, Thompson and Cruickshank; Smith, Mackie, Robinson, D'Cruz and Marsden.

Referee:—C. S. M. Pinnock.

G. I. P. MATUNGA'S EASY WIN.

The match on the Oval, between the G. I. P. Matunga and Swiss was rather one-sided the railwaymen winning by seven goals. The first half was fairly even, the G. I. P. leading at half-time by one goal. They, however, were all over their opponents in the second half and netted six more goals. Snow, scored the first goal before the interval, Thompson got his hat trick after lemon-time. Eagle obtained the fifth from a penalty kick. Snow scored the next, and King made up the number with the seventh.

G. I. P. Matunga:—Wood; Callaghan and Eagle; Major, King and Thompson; Shaunon, Veevers, Thomson, Snow and Robinson.

Swiss F. C.:—Sturm; Niederer and Frapoli; Hagenbrach, Reimers and Davies; Grassenbacker, Zolipofer, Altwegg, Scheidgger and Schmid.

Referee:—Mr. F. J. Tilley.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Gymkhana v R. A.—Cooperage.

CANADA ELIMINATED FROM DAVIS CUP

LONDON, July 21.

Havana 20.—In a broiling weather from which Canadians suffered severely, Cuba eliminated Canada from the Davis Cup by winning three matches to two.—Reuter.

CRICKET AT LORDS

LONDON, July 21.

The match between the Army and the Navy which began at the Lords on Saturday resulted in a win for the former by ten wickets. Navy 249, Lt. Shaw 61 and 151, (Melsome 6 for 44), Army 376, (Lt. G. Bryen 82) and 26 for no wicket.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIANS V. SCOTLAND.

LONDON, July 21.

In a one day match at Perth Australians beat East of Scotland by 4 wickets and 86 runs. East of Scotland 120, Australians 206 for 6 (Andrews 65).—Reuter.

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MATRICULATION IN 1927.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1926.

A GALLANT RESCUE.

We have no doubt the thrilling story, which we publish elsewhere, of the heroism of Japanese seamen who, defying gales and a rough sea rescued the lives of 28 Europeans and 45 Indians, will be read with keen interest by our readers. The story naturally compels comparison with the tragedy which took place at Mandvi port the other day. The Captain of s.s. "Vita" was exonerated from all blame for the tragedy by the Third Presidency Magistrate who, brushing aside the evidence of persons who had witnessed the tragedy, relied solely on the evidence of experts who were not eye-witness of it, as regards the condition of the sea and weather prevailing at the port, and who propounded the amazing theory that it was the duty of the prosecution to prove that, had the life-boats been lowered, the drowning passengers would have been saved. The implication of the Magistrate's original dictum was that life-boats could only be lowered in a calm sea! Contrast with this dictum and the conduct of the Captain of the "Vita", the heroism of Japanese seamen, officers as well as men, who rushed to the rescue of the men on the wrecked British steamer, the "City of Naples".

The following account by the correspondent of "Osaka Asahi" who was privileged to be a party, to the rescue, shows how intense was the desire of the seamen even to sacrifice themselves, if necessary, in the attempt to save fellow-beings who, according to one of them, had abandoned themselves to the mercy of the infuriated billows:—

"The "Kasuga" now stopped at a distance of 1,000 metres from the wreck at 5.40 a.m. of the 17th. The whole ship seethed with the tumult of voices for the instant rescue of some seventy sufferers who are anxiously waiting every moment in their presence. The voice of Captain Ohta flies to the blue-jackets below through the mego phone. What smart activity the high-spirited sailors exhibit! "Lower!" and the four life-boats have been instantly lowered alongside despite the mountainous breakers. Lo! the first boat has now started—now the second. I, as a member of the third boat, rowed towards the poor wreck. Our boat rowed by the seamen at their top speed approaches the wreck, the whole crew being wet by splashes like seals. On a sunken rock between the two—gigantic rocks, projecting some forty feet above the sea—face like a devil's canines, the ill-fated "City of Naples" is stranded, with her bow submerged, her fore-mast just keeping from the surface like a stake in a river, and her stern uplifted far above the sea, all in a state of a stumbling disaster. There is no trace of her rudder. The screws are so miserably shattered like the blades of a saw. With further gaze I could notice clearly many of the poor survivors clapping their hands and leaping madly on the quarter deck."

The manner in which the rescue was successfully brought about reflects the highest credit on the gallantry, skill and daring of the Japanese seaman:

"In a short time, it was perceived that, no sooner did the first boat arrive at the side of the "Naples" than Lieut. Commr. Sakabe and 1st Class Marine Kana, both dressed in a single shirt, suddenly plunged into the raging waves. Both heroes instantly swam over alongside the wreck and grasped a lifeline thrown over the side from the deck. As soon as the two heroes climbed upto the deck along the rope, the crazy survivors rushed up and the two in a dramatic scene. They, however, lost no time in bringing the exhausted and care-stricken sufferers, one after another down into the boats below by the help of a safety lifeline, the victims numbering 41 in all. The time-keeper showed 7 a.m. then. On the other hand, destroyer "Urakaze" which was actively engaged in the noble duty from early morn had already picked up 29 men by the time of the "Kasuga's" arrival and these men were also transferred to the "Kasuga" at once."

No wonder the Chief Engineer of wrecked steamer, the "City of Naples", could not help exclaiming: "Oh, how could we forget the Japanese Navy's fearless rescue? It has been indelibly impressed upon our minds".

That a touch of humanity makes the whole word kin is never more strikingly demonstrated than when human lives are saved from the jaws of death. Seamen of all countries have, with rare exceptions, maintained the noble tradition that no call for help should fail to evoke immediate response from them, whatever the risk they themselves incur. The rescue of the Captain and crew of the "City of Naples" shows that Japanese sailors yield to no others in selfless devotion to this great and ancient tradition. How high is the standard of seamanship attained by the Japanese is revealed in the remarks of Lieut.-Commr. Sakabe, who had risked his life for the rescue by plunging into the raging sea: "The moment the unfortunate crew surrounded me and clung to me, I couldn't help bursting into tears. But at another moment, I summoned up my courage and threw the life-line over the side and removed them one after another into the boats below. I was struck with a mingled feeling of solemnity and nobleness that is beyond description when Capt. O'Connor, after assisting in sending down all his subordinates, finally detached his dear ship's flag from the stern flag-pole and rolled it up and as the very last member of the rescued abandoned his beloved ship and entered our boat". Japan may well be proud of her sailors and the sense of pride she may rest assured, is shared by all Asiatic races.

THE PLIGHT OF LOCAL BODIES.

To-morrow there will begin in Poona a Conference, whose proceedings should attract the close and serious attention of every citizen in this Presidency who is keen on attaining the goal of Swaraj within the shortest period possible. The Conference of the Presidents of our local self-governing institutions and others interested in the problem of local self-government is bound to touch at many points the vital problem of autonomy in administration which India is demanding and which remains denied to her owing to the subtle counter-propaganda and policy of a hostile bureaucracy. No previous Conference of this type could avoid discussing how far officialdom was really willing to let the people manage their own affairs and how far the domain of local self-government was truly meant to be so. A Conference held some years ago in Poona dealt with these questions and its debates, read in the light of the history of local self-government during the years which have elapsed, only confirm the conviction generally held by the public that even now officialdom tries to deprive by "rules made thereunder" whatever little advance an enthusiastic and well-intentioned Minister of Local Self-Government, such as we have had in the person of the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, attempts to make by getting through the legislature a series of measures intended to bestow greater powers on local bodies in the Presidency.

But the legislative enactment which confers these powers becomes considerably limited in its utility when the local bodies continue in a state of financial starvation, and when the control which they ought to be free to exercise in the areas they administer is circumscribed and interfered with by a set of vexatious rules under the cover of which official caprice manages to compel attention to its demands upon those who direct the affairs of our municipalities and local boards. In the older regime when an elected President of a local body was a rare phenomenon, there hardly arose any chance of friction between the head of the local body and the head of the district administration. The one was completely subservient to the other, when the one was not himself the other. But now with the acceptance of the policy of having elected heads of local bodies by the local Government the chances of friction between the elected Chairman or President of the local body, who claims to know and wishes to abide by the sentiment of the majority of rate-payers whose united support has put him in the position he occupies, and the official, who interprets the policy of the Government, are greater and the problem naturally becomes and remains more insoluble unless officialdom is prepared to change its outlook radically. The papers to be read before the Conference, some of which have been circulated amongst those interested in the problems of local self-government, bear witness to the need felt by the majority of the writers for such a change in the outlook. Quite a number of them make concrete suggestions to secure increase and permanency of financial stability to local bodies, while some are concerned with the delimitation and specification of official control. The resolutions to be moved at the Conference bear the impress of a close previous study of this thorny question of official control and propose to deal with it in one form or the other.

What the taxpayer will like to know, however, is whether as a result of these deliberations, which doubtless serve the useful purpose of healthy exchange of views, the Government are prepared to adopt, in appreciation of the greater interest evinced by non-officials in conducting local self-governing institutions, a really generous policy of financial support to them. It will also ask how far official interference is to be limited. Hitherto the Government policy has alternated between sudden spurts of financial assistance, the spasmodic nature of which impairs its utility, and a strict and irritating control over local bodies which damps the enthusiasm for civic service. The control is even now being exercised in a form which increases the suspicion in the public mind that no real popular control over their affairs even in purely civic matters is to be allowed to the people. One can quote in support of the suspicion the Government insistence on continuing to saddle upon the first municipality in the Presidency a member of the Indian Civil Service as the Chief Executive Officer. We hope Sir Leslie Wilson, who is opening the Conference, and the Minister of Local Self-government, who has taken a keen interest in calling it together, will be able to indicate in their speeches that the Government have now at least seen the necessity of a revision of official outlook in regard both to financial assistance and official control. The taxing resources of local bodies in this Presidency have been already exhausted and it will be a cruel mockery of their present position merely to ask them to help themselves if they want to secure better and larger civic amenities for the rate-payers.

VERNACULAR VERSUS CLASSICS.

A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS.

(By EDUCATIONIST.)

It does appear that the Bombay people are a very thorough-going people, when they do go to do a thing. It took a very unconscionably long time for the Bombay University to understand the need of letting the Vernaculars have their right place in their curricula. But once the Senate was prevailed upon to let the Vernaculars come in they have let them in with a vengeance. It is doubtful whether there are not still a fairly large number among the members of that august assembly, who look down upon Indian vernaculars as half barbarous, and would wish English to be the language for all uses. Perhaps these have allowed the advocates of the Vernaculars to have their way, just as a kind parent or guardian allows a troublesome child to do things of which he does not heartily approve, but which he is not able, owing to the current of events, to refuse.

However, one cannot help observing that the enthusiasts for the Vernacular, have done an injustice to the Classical languages by letting students go in for a literary college course, with only the Vernacular for their second language. It will not do much harm if those students who merely aspire to the honours of a Mathematician or a Scientist are allowed to take leave of the Classical language at as early a stage as desired. But those who wish to take a literary course, even in the Vernaculars, must learn the related Classical language, which forms the parent or the helper of their Vernacular. There is no Vernacular with which our University is connected, which has not a highly developed Classical language, on which it depends for its birth or growth.

Bifurcation at School.

As the Matriculation is an examination meant to be merely elementary, in regard to the University courses, and is meant to make a student worthy of entering the University in any of its branches, it should have been seen by our educational lawgivers that it was not right to let the Classical language be given the go-by at that early stage. They should at least have made a difference between the different paths a student can choose to tread after entering the University.

About the year 1886 it was found that the then Matriculation course was too much for a lad who merely aimed at being a clerk, or who meant to go into the world as an educated but ordinary worker. The U. S. F. was, therefore, instituted. The lads were asked to choose their career and to bifurcate, possibly from the fourth and compulsorily in the sixth standard of the A. V. course. The result was found to be unsatisfactory as the material turned out by the U. S. F. sieve was far below mark. Perhaps with a desire to make the U. S. F. popular, it may have been made too easy in the beginning; and that may have reduced the calibre of the students appearing for the School Final. However it happened, it was again thought that the standard of efficiency required by the University for the Entrance examination was the least required also for a lad going into the bread-earning lines. It has now, therefore, been ruled that the S. F. should cease to exist and only one examination with various optional subjects to suit the condition or taste or requirements of the student, should be held and that by the University, the passing of which should enable the student to enter the University if he takes the necessary subjects; if not, he may go out into the world and seek employment anywhere he may be found useful.

The Three Paths.

Now, if the University could so find its way to formulate various optionals for those who wanted only a School Leaving certificate, why could not the University also see the need of differentiating between the University courses as Literary or Academical only and as those leading again to a practical pursuit enabling a man to earn his bread, i.e., the Engineering or the Medical courses? Even now, it will not be very difficult, I believe, for the Senate to ask the Secondary schools to let boys choose their college course as early as possible. Even at the time a boy enters the University, it is not, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the boy himself who chooses the course; it is the person who comes forth to finance him. It will not therefore be possible to say that the choice cannot be made at an earlier stage. Students should be asked to decide, before they take the High School course, whether they would go to the University; and if they do mean to enter the University, to decide whether they take a literary course and try to attain proficiency in languages or subjects requiring sound erudition. There would then be three groups of students in the upper classes of a High School; those going out into the world with a S. L. certificate, those intending to join the University to become learned and obtain high academical honours, and those wishing to acquire some practical knowledge of a learned profession.

When this is done it will be easy to ask all those taking the second path of the three paths noted above, to study a Classical language, of course, in addition to and not instead of the Vernacular, so that he may find it convenient to improve his knowledge of his vernacular and also be able to dive into the immense stores of knowledge locked up in the Classical literature. If he desires to learn his vernacular so as to be a master in it, he cannot expect to do without the Classical language. To a student of History, if he aspires to do research work and not be a mere parrot of works written by his predecessors, he must be able to read from the Classical languages, Sanskrit and Persian, and Arabic for Indian History, and Latin, Greek, Hebrew for European history.

The Remedy.

It will be clear, therefore, that it will not do to refuse students the option of taking a University course, because they do not know the Classical language, nor would it be right to ask them to go and take a literary or merely academical course without an acquaintance with the Classical language. Let, therefore, the vernacular be compulsory along with the English and let the classical be optional at the Matriculation; and let those who take languages or History in the University for their subjects, have passed in a classical, along with the vernacular.

The Vernacular must be kept up throughout the University course except in the professional branches, where it may be dropped after the Inter Examination. This is necessary as the general consensus of opinion now tends to a desire to make the vernaculars the medium of instruction. Excepting a very few savants, no one thinks it is either possible or desirable to make English the medium of all intercourse in India. And it is also generally granted, having been practically proved, that it is easier and more convenient to teach a boy through his own vernacular than through a foreign tongue. A foreign medium for instruction is not used in any other country, I believe, except in India.

Let us hope the Senate again goes into a committee, and restores the classical to its right place, without letting the Vernacular suffer.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

A SHOCKING SCANDAL.

(By CITIZEN.)

The recent revelations made, in the course of a report, of the insanitary and dangerous condition of many of the Municipal school buildings in the city must make the citizens hang down their heads in shame. It is certainly a matter of disgrace that one of the richest cities in India should bring up its future citizens in dirty and squalid surroundings and dangerous buildings. Out of a total number of 400 schools in the city nearly 70 are housed either in "filthy", "dark", "dirty" or altogether insanitary buildings. This is a state of things which calls for immediate remedy, in spite of the smug satisfaction of the Schools Committee and the special pleadings of its chairman. Some of the buildings are ricketty and in the monsoons there is a great danger of these coming down with a crash and burying the boys and girls in the debris.

A Duty Neglected.

The recent house collapses in Bombay must make the Schools Committee think. The Committee have taken their duties very lightly all these days and they have made no pretence of finding out better premises even when they were available; in fact they are hastening slowly. While admitting that during war time it was difficult to find good buildings at a moderate rent, conditions have now changed and in many parts of the city there are tenements available—most of them newly built, well-ventilated and lighted—at moderate rents, although one has to pay higher rents for these than for dilapidated or tumble-down buildings. Yet the Schools Committee have neglected to do their duty. It is a matter for regret that even the Nationalist members have failed to realise their duty in this matter and have contended themselves with keeping things as they are.

Inertia.

In view of the half-a-dozen houses which have collapsed in the city in this rainy season, the Schools Committee are taking a heavy responsibility on their shoulders, which they have not realised in full. No one says that the Corporation should have buildings of their own all over the city for these schools, for then the financial burden would be too great; yet there must be a minimum of sanitation and other amenities in school buidings, where children spend some six to seven hours in a day. These schools are housed in wretched chawls in some places, and there is hardly any room for the children to move about, let alone a playing ground. Of course, in thickly populated parts of the city it may not have been possible to find well-ventilated buildings suitable for schools, but since then everywhere building operations are going on, and new buildings are springing up, and one has only to try to find them out. But there is too much inertia in the Schools Committee, and the Committee's meetings are more a forum for venting personal feelings than for doing substantial work. When Mr. Patel was the Chairman of the Committee the local Anglo-Indian Press, which was opposed to him, began to take too much interest in the education of the boys in the city, but since his departure from Bombay it has sunk into its usual somnolence and altogether forgotten the existence of such a thing as the Municipal Schools Committee. There are three lady members on the Committee, but so far they have failed to make their presence felt in any marked way.

Wanted—Immediate Action.

What is really wanted is the appointment of a sub-committee as suggested by a member to consider the whole question in the light of the discussion that took place in the Corporation meeting the other day, and tackle at once the task of housing the schools in better buildings. If this task is taken up seriously there cannot be any doubt that it can be soon solved. But then the public will miss the quarrels and squabbles which they expect from some of the members of the Schools Committee!

It is to be hoped that the Corporation and the public which have now become alive to their duty, will not rest satisfied until every school in the city is properly housed, whatever the cost. It is far better to close the schools than keep them in filthy and abominably dirty surroundings. It is not a task that can be done at one's leisure, but must be finished immediately, without any waste of time.

Notes of the Day.

Will It Last?

M. Herriot has assembled a Ministry of All-Talents, but the question is: will it last? It is far too Cartellist to suit the humour of the Deputies of the Right, and the declaration of the new Minister of Finance that he, too, like M. Caillaux, wishes to insist on a policy of "full powers," however modified, is ominous enough to make the Senate and the representatives of the propertied classes and of "Big Industry" in the Chamber of Deputies itself shake their heads and wonder whether they shall support a man who wants to be socialistic enough to declare for a capital levy and autocratic enough to demand non-interference with his proposals. If M. De Monzie does not show tact, M. Loucheur will advise the new Premier to drop him overboard and find somebody else who will prove more acceptable. M. Loucheur's great concern now is to go ahead with the question of accelerating a satisfactory debt settlement with America. The immediate success of the Herriot Ministry depends on the successful termination of the Mellon-Berenger negotiations.

The Real Difficulty.

M. Herriot has had the foresight to impress the services of M. Georges Bonnet as a Cabinet Minister, and the previous record of this economist is such as to revive hopes of a definite settlement of the financial question. As President of the Committee of the Left Bank of the Rhine he came in intimate touch with the problems of reparations and realized the immediate need for France to secure credit abroad. In the "Europe Nouvelle" M. Bonnet has pointed out again and again the real difficulty in France in settling her financial troubles. It has three aspects. There is first the monetary question. France has little spare money. Secondly there is the question of the budget. The French politician cannot swallow a set of budget proposals in a reasonable mood. The temptation to throw out the Ministry is too great. Thirdly, there is the question of Treasury Credits. The Banque de France must again secure a thorough understanding with the foreign banking concerns, and this understanding it cannot secure unless the Government and the Executive of the Banque de France are at one in the solution of the financial problem. What the new Ministry hopes for, is to pave the way for agreement both with the Banque de France and the foreign capitalist by arriving at some arrangements with the American creditors of France, so that a loan can be raised in America. Mr. Mellon, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, and M. Loucheur, are the persons whose co-operation is eagerly awaited now to reduce the difficulties of the new Ministry.

One More Promise.

Some time ago, we referred to the lavish and frequent promises made by Government ever since 1870 to train more and more Indians for the Railway Service. We also pointed out the net result of these promises in the year 1924, when of the 1862 superior officers in the thirteen State-owned railways only twenty-eight were Indians. The Government of India now make one more promise. They accept the recommendation of the Lee Commission to extend the existing training facilities "in order that recruitment in India may be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent. of the total number of vacancies in the Superior Railway Services." The balance of 25 per cent. is, of course, the "steel-frame" part of the scheme. One can only hope that this is the beginning, though belated, of justice, however, partial. We must wait and see. The rules of recruitment are said to be under process of framing. But the few that are published are not immune from the communal taint. Two-thirds only of the vacancies each year are to be filled by open competition, "one-third being reserved to correct communal inequalities." Yet, these rules were published about the same time the Viceroy somewhat pompously assured us that Government, while they cannot immediately narrow down communal legislation, would certainly not extend it!

The Pernicious System.

Some startling figures are given by Dr. H. M. Clarke, Medical Officer of Health, Calcutta, about the prevalence of tuberculosis in that city. He calculates that there are in Calcutta at any given time about 10,000 tubercular patients, exclusive of the necessarily much larger number of those who have a predisposition to the disease. A more remarkable discovery of his is that, between the age of 15 and 20 years, for every boy that dies of tuberculosis six girls die. This fact, coupled with another that most of the tubercular cases are of the pulmonary type, leads Dr. Clarke to believe that the strikingly high mortality of girls is due to the purdah. In the country, where houses are detached the pernicious effects of the purdah may not be easily detected, but Dr. Clarke is convinced "that it is the retention of the purdah system in the densely populated gullies of the congested cities that dooms so many young girls to early death from tuberculosis." Any preventable wastage of life is painful enough. But to wrap little girls in a pall even when they are alive and to hurry them to their death—all in the name of respectability and ancient custom—is a species of inhumanity which it is difficult to contemplate without shame and sorrow.

JAPANESE SEAMEN'S HEROISM

DEFY GALES AND HIGH SEAS

RESCUE 28 EUROPEAN AND 45 INDIAN PASSENGERS OF WRECKED BRITISH SHIP.

In marked contrast to the sorry spectacle witnessed in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Cutch-Mandvi a few weeks ago when several Indian passengers of a country boat were drowned within sight of a British steamer whose officers did not deem it advisable even to launch the ship's life-boats, comes the following thrilling story of the gallant conduct of the officers and crew of two Japanese warships who, in spite of mountainous seas and pitch darkness rushed to the rescue of a British steamer which had been wrecked off the Japanese coast on the 16th ulto.

(From "Osaka Asahi" of June 18, 1926.)

BRITISH SHIP WRECKED—ALL LIVES SAVED—JAPANESE WARSHIPS' GALLANT RESCUE—H. M. DESTROYER "URAKAZE" AND H. M. S. "KASUGA" DEFY GALES AND HIGH SEAS.

The following wireless has been received by the Yokosuka Naval Station from H. M. S. "Kasuga" which has been despatched to the rescue of a British Freighter "City of Naples" that was wrecked off Mikomoto, Izu Province.

"The entire crew numbering seventy-three, of which twenty-eight are Europeans and the rest Indians, have been saved. None sick nor injured. All in good spirits. The entire crew were received aboard our ship at 8.40 a.m. through the courageous efforts of our Destroyer "Urakaze" with the assistance of our life-boats. We intend to send back the "Urakaze" to the Station at once and proceed to Yokohama at 9 a.m. Further the salvage of the wrecked British vessel seems hopeless."

(Wireless from "Kasuga," 8.50 a.m. 17-6-26).

It is reported that the "Kasuga" with all 73 survivors on board is expected to arrive at Yokohoma at about 5 p.m. and the victims will be taken to the Seamen's Club there. (Yokohama telephone).

BRITISH RESIDENTS JUBILANT.

Japanese Seamen's Associations Comforting the Rescued.

It is reported that, out of 73 rescued, 25 including the Captan, Officers and a portion of the seamen, will be taken in at Tent Hotel and Club Hotel and the remaining 48 men at the Seamen's Club, where they will have a rest of about one week.

Further, the Seamen's Club and Seamen's Association's Relief Society will receive the party at the entrance to the port.

On the other hand, both the British Residents' Association and their Women's Association will render all possible Relief assistance, of which the British Vice-Consul at Yokohama gives an idea as follows:—

"We are indeed deeply indebted that the entire British Crew has been rescued by the courage and resources of the Japanese Navy. As to the future course of the crew, I intend to take the matter up with the Sale Frazar Ltd., the agent of the Ellerman Steamship Co., but as they are without their clothing etc., we are now planning to raise a Relief Fund among the members of the British Residents' Association and their Women's Association."

A further report says that the rescued crew will be given a sufficient recuperation at Yokohama and later, in case the ill-fated liner is confirmed to be useless after a survey of her damaged condition, they will be taken back to England on board the Ellerman's sister ship "City of Bedford" (5,650 tons) which is due at Yokohama on July 2nd.

(Yokohama Telephone).

SUCCESS REWARDS GALLANT EFFORTS.

(By a certain aide-de-camp in the Navy Department).

At the Navy Department, an encouraging wireless was received from the "Kasuga" in the early morning of the 17th Senior Aide-de-camp Terashima and all others present are highly delighted at the news.

Captain Terashima says as follows: 'Tokyo Telephone).

"The weather around the point of disaster was satisfactory, but the sea being exceedingly rough, the joint rescue operation of the "Kasuga" and the "Urakaze" had to cope with tremendous odds. According to the radio, the whole crew numbering 73 had been safely received on board the "Kasuga" beween 5 and 8-40 a.m. of the 17th. Out of the rescued crew, 28 are said to be Europeans while 45 are Indians. The highest prise has been meted out to the perfect rescue work that has been done without a single casualty. The "Kasuga" started for Yocohama at 9 a.m. with all the 73 rescued seamen on board."

(From "Osaka Asahi" of June 19th, 1926).

JAPANESE NAVY'S BRILLIANT RESCUE OPERATIONS.

Entire Crew of Wrecked British Ship saved Despite Mountainous Seas.

(Report by our Special Correspondent who was an eye-witness of the very heroic action on board H. M. S. "Kasuga" despatched by him on the 17th).

"Iasten immediately to the point of disaster (Izu offing) for the rescue of a British steamer "City of Naples'"—this urgent order was suddenly given to H. M. S. "Kasuga' anchoring at Yokosuka Naval Port and upon this order, her entire crew hurried for the out-going preparations. The "Kasuga' was already nominated for a cruise in the Southern Seas which is to take place shorty.

Inspad, she is now entrusted with the perilous task of transferring several scores of mariners of our ex-ally Great Britain on her scuive decks.

Your correspondent has been permitted at p.m of the 16th to get aboard to see the brave actions of our Navy in the discharge of this—difficult duty. At 5 p.m. our warship had already steamed out of the port. Joak (Tokyo Radio Broadcasting Station) of 7-15 p.m. has conveyed the news of disaster also to this ship. "We wager we will head to-morrow's news with a glaring report" was the unanimous cry in the officers' cabins. Minute by minute, through the surging waves amid the darkness, the warship spod to the wreck. Towards 2 a.m. of the 17th our "Kasuga" shedding two searchlight streams over the waves, proceeded. Just then a wireless saying "Wrecked men seem all alive" arrived from the Destroyer "Urakaze," dodging the storm near Kamitsushima Island to the encouragement of the full crew. The hearts of Captain Ohta and all other officers who are on the watch with telescopes over the dawning horizon, throb with irritation and suspense. At 4-13 a.m. the first cry "The mast of the wreck appears at a distance of 30,000 metres" ran from deck to deck. Presently, like the figure of an ant, the tiny outline of the "Urakaze" came within sight. The shrilling yell of the Distance Watch on the bridge "14,000 metres. . . . 10,000 . . . 9,000. . . . informs each mind that the helping hand is nearer the wreck. We can now observo the human figures of some sixty or seventy clinging to the taffrail of the wreck, washed by the surf. These unfortunate men, for the last three days, desperately fought against the threat of Death. To them the

A GALLANT OFFICER.

Commander Ohta Of the H. M. S. "Kasuga," one of the two Japanese warships which heroically rescued the Indian and European passengers of the British steamer "City of Naples" which was wrecked last month off the Japanese coast.

figure of our "Kasuga" must remain a lifelong, picture in their remembrance as an unforgettable Apostle of Salvation. Oh! how the figure of the "Kasuga" suddenly appearing on the horizon in the twilight of daybreak filled their despondent hearts with joy of rescue! We could see some raising both hands and leaping with joy.

DARING PLUNGE INTO THE SEA HERALDS THE RESCUE.

The "Kasuga" now stopped at a distance of 1,500 metres from the wreck at 5-40 a.m. of the 17th. The whole ship seethed with the tumult of voices for the instant rescue of some seventy sufferers who are anxiously waiting every moment in their presence. The voice of Captain Ohta flies to the Blue-jackets below through a megaphone. What smart activity the high-spirited sailors exhibit. "Lower!" and the four life-boats have been instantly lowered alongside despite the mountainous breakers. Lo, the first boat has now started—now the second. I as a member of the third boat, rowed towards the poor wreck. Our boat rowed by the seamen at their top speed approaches the wreck, the whole crew being wet by splasheus like seals. On a sunken rock between the two—gigantic rocks, projecting some forty feet above the sea—a face like a devil's canines, the ill-fated "City of Naples" is stranded, with her bow submerged, her fore-mast just keeping from the surface like a stake in a river, and her stern uplifted far above the sea, all in a state of a stumbling disaster. There is no trace of her rudder. Tho screws are so miserably shattered like the blades of a saw. With further gaze I could notice clearly many of the poor survivors clapping their hands and leaping madly on the quarter-deck.

In a short time, it was perceived that, no sooner did the first boat arrive at the side of the "Naples" than Lieut. Commr. Sakabe and 1st Class Marine Kanai both dressed in a single shirt suddenly plunged into the raging waves. Both heroes instantly swam over alongside the wreck and grasped a lifeline thrown over the side from the deck. As soon as the two heroes climbed upto the deck along the rope, the crazy survivors rushed up around the two in a dramatic scene. They, however, lost no time in

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A FRESH OUTBREAK AT CALCUTTA

POLICE OPEN FIRE

HEAVY CASUALTIES

CALCUTTA, July 21.

A serious disturbance broke out again this morning in North Calcutta. The police opened fire. One was killed and several seriously injured and removed to hospital.—A. P.

RAIN COMES TO RESCUE

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Barring two shooting incidents in North Calcutta district in consequence of which a Mahomedan was killed outright and several others were more or less seriously injured, Last night's Moharrum processions passed off without serious outbreaks. In view of Monday's disturbances some trouble was apprehended at Paikpara and a rumour was current in the evening that Hindus were determined to obstruct Mahomedan processions. The rumour, however, did not prove true. Late at night while a procession was in progress a number of Mahomedans are alleged to have attacked a local temple of Kali on the supposed grievance that stones had been pelted at them. Police officers on duty tried to remonstrate with them, but failed and the situation which might have assumed serious proportions was saved by a heavy shower of rain at the nick of time which continued till the early hours of morning, and practically flooded the whole of Calcutta.

It is reported that a Hindu house was looted in Central Avenue and a shop was set fire to.

Over one hundred persons, mostly Hindus, have been arrested.—A. P.

GUERILLA WARFARE

CALCUTTA, July 21.

When a Moharrum procession was passing along Mechua Bazar Street, Hindus came out in large numbers and a clash occurred in the course of which brickbats were freely exchanged. The police arrived on the scene and dispersed the Hindus. Another procession which was passing along Harrison Road was met by a Hindu crowd and a conflict ensued. The situation grew menacing and threatened to get our of control whereupon the police opened fire killing one person on the spot and wounding two. The third clash of the morning occurred not far from the scene of the second disturbance. Here again the police opened fire as a result of which another person was killed. Stray cases of stabbing and assault began from the morning. Both the communities carried on a kind of guerilla warfare.

The crossing of Grey Street and Cornwallis Street was the scene of the fourth disturbance of the morning. A Mahomedan procession from Shambazar was proceeding towards Karbala in Manicktolla and when it was opposite the residence of Mr. N. N. Sen, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mahomedans began pelting stones at Mr. Sen's house and assumed a militant attitude. The police opened fire wounding two persons. One section of the procession entered the garage opposite Mr. Sen's house and attacked the people who were attending to an omnibus. Apprehending danger someone from the direction of Mr. Sen's house fired blank shots which had the desired effect of dispersing the crowd. When the procession reached Manicktollah there was again a serious disturbance, the Mahomedans being the aggressors. Here again the police opened fire killing one and wounding several.

In Paikpara where a serious riot took place on Monday last there was again a serious disturbance to-day. The police fired on the rioters seriously wounding two who have been removed to the hospital. Eight others also received injuries in the course of the conflict and were removed to the hospital.

Since this morning five persons have been killed including two from gunshot wounds and seventeen seriously injured.—A. P.

BOMB THROWN ON MAHOMEDAN CROWD

CALCUTTA, July 20.

While one of the Moharrum processions was passing along Armenian Street, a little before midnight, stones were hurled at it from a Hindu house and this was followed by a number of gunshots in consequence of which one Mahomedan was killed and three wounded.

In another case a Mahomedan crowd which came out of Mechuabazar Street proceeded southwards and as it approached Central Avenue and Syed Sally Lane a bomb was hurled at it from an adjoining house and exploded. Nobody was injured. This was immediately followed by some shooting which resulted in three men being wounded. In all nine men mostly Mahomedans have been admitted into the Medical College Hospital, three of them suffering from gunshot wounds.

Following the second disturbance, Mahomedans attacked a Hindu shopkeeper in the locality with lathis and seriously injured him necessitating his removal to the hospital.

Twenty-five persons have hitherto been admitted into the hospital, most of them being Hindus.

It is reported that a very large number of Hindus including a few respectable gentlemen have been arrested in connection with attacks on the Moharrum procession in Armenian Street and a Mahomedan crowd in Central Avenue. A Hindu was admitted into the hospital with the fingers of both his hands chopped off.—A. P.

LAST DAY OF MOHURRUM

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The last day of the Moharrum dawned on the city where inter-communal antipathy which was apparently out for unbridled manifestation overnight had been driven back from streets by heavy downpour which continued till early this morning. The streets were flooded, sky was overcast and weather was dull and disspiriting but not disspiriting enough to restrain the rowdy elements from resuming their pastime of street fighting. The pretext for this morning's disturbances was a procession here or a crowd there. The meeting of the two parties in any part of North Calcutta was a signal for shower of brickbats while others contented themselves with pouncing upon the passing pedestrian and either planting a knife in his body or belabouring him with lathi. Report of clash in the far off corner spread like wild fire to other quarters of the danger zone and gradually on to the suburbs which have recently been echoing the clashes in the city. Armoured cars are patrolling the affected localities. Hospitals are busy receiving injured who have been removed from the scenes of disturbance by ambulances working as hard as police motor lorries. North Calcutta this afternoon looks desolate, very few pedestrians venturing to walk in the streets. Shops are entirely closed beginning from Burra Bazaar right up to Cossipore, a distance of about five miles. Tram service which was entirely suspended earlier has now been resumed on a skeleton scale.—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SWARAJISTS.

ON HORNS OF DILEMMA

WILL THEY ATTEND COMING SESSION.

In spite of the strong desire of the Maharashtra group of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council—who have now merged themselves in the Responsivist, or officewallah Party—the Bombay Swaraj Party will most probably not attend the ensuing Council session in Poona. The present leader of the Party has been writing vehement articles in the vernacular press making out a strong case for going to the Council to oppose Mr. Noor Mahomed's Bill for the registration of Marriages in Sind, as he, along with many Hindu members, fears that it is a menace to Hinduism At the last session of the Council the non-Brahmins made a game fight against it, but without success, for whatever they might think of themselves, as the bal neing party in the Council, they are a microscopic minority, and the only organised group is that of the Swarajist members But the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, will now come up for consideration before the Poona Session, which will meet on the 26th of this month, which Mr. Bhopatker as a staunch Responsivist thinks it his duty to go to the Council and oppose. On the other hand the A. I. C. C., is opposed to the Bombay Swarajists going back into the Council, for the specific purpose of opposing the Sind Mussalman leader, and thus perhaps embittering the foolings between the two communities.

BOMBAY SWARAJISTS' ATTITUDE.

The Bombay city Swarajists who number two will be entirely guided by the A. I. C. C. and they have written to the leader of the Swaraj Party for definite guidance in this matter. They are now awaiting his letter of instructions. They will do as the A. I. C. C. tells them to do, as they feel they cannot remain within the fold of the Congress if they want to disregard the mandate of the A. I. C. C. At any rate they are opposed to the idea of attending the Council only for the purpose of opposing Mr. Noor Mahomed's Bill, and thus increasing communal dissensions. If they go there at all it will be for the whole session, and not for any particular matter. More than Mr. Noor Mahomed's Bill, the two Bombay City Swarajists are anxious to support the resolution permitting women to sit in the Council. Discrimination of any kind against any particular community is not advisable at this juncture, and the Bombay City Swarajists are now awaiting the reply of their All-India Leader

IMPORTANCE OF COMING SESSION.

Apart from this, the next session of the Council will be an important one, as almost immediately after it there will be new general elections, and every member will naturally like to do something to please his particular Constituency. The elections this year are not going to be an easy job for any one, as since the last elections many new parties have sprung up in the country and there has been a general reshuffling of the groups; most of them are putting forward their candidates, as they think they have got the ear of the electors in the country. On the top of it all there are many "independents"—meaning those people who have neither principles nor any backing in the country and who are "independent" of any party discipline. In these circumstances the Poona Session is likely to be of some importance and its proceedings will have some effect on the minds of the voters.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN INDIA.

NEWSPAPER OPINIONS OF WINTERTON'S SPEECH.

LONDON, July 21.

The economic situation in India outlined by Earl Winterton last evening is published prominently with approbative captions in this morning's papers. The "Daily Chronicle" in a leader says that Lord Reading's patient and assuaging viceroyalty has borne well-earned fruit and hopes that Lord Irwin's moving appeal may be heard and the situation peculiarly trying for local officials both British and Indian may soon be ended, for its continuance is a stumbling block to all progress towards self-government.—Reuter.

OUR MODERN BOURBONS.

"BRITISH BAYONETS--INDIA'S GREATEST SAFEGUARDS"!

SELF--GOVT. NO CURE OF COMMUNAL FRICTION.

WINTERTONIAN SOPHISTRY.

SPEECH IN COMMONS ON INDIAN DEBATE.

LONDON, July 20.

The Indian affairs were discussed in the House of Commons, on the India Estimates. The Marquess of Reading was present in the Peers' gallery. Lord Winterton said his task to-day was happily to present a very satisfactory picture for the past four years, but it was more dangerous to make predictions about India than any other country, and it might well be that a number of untowards incidents might occur materially to reduce hopefulness to anxiety. Communal dissensions among sections of the population were very acute. There development might easily affect the slow and steady growth of prosperity and the sense of security. He emphasised that no Government, however powerful, could prevent the evil effects of a sustained and bitter strife among different sections of the population from injuring the well-being of the whole population. The Government of India was doing its best to prevent the struggle from becoming one of illegal violence, but it could not prevent sources of bitterness and distrust from polluting, in degrees varying with their intensity, every department of human endeavour with which they came into contact.

"DISINTEGRATION OF SWARAJ PARTY."

Lord Winterton described the political history of India during the past nine months as a progressive disintegration of the Swarajist Party. He remarked that the personal relations between Government representatives and non-official members, not even excluding the Swarajists, had been increasingly cordial during the last two years despite apparent cleavage in their views, and despite the Indian newspapers' abuse of Lord Reading's actions. The Marquess and Marchioness of Reading were the subject of a really remarkable tribute by the Council of State although the composition of the Council appeared to be much less representative of the right wing or of pro-Government view than its predecessor.

HOPE OF "STRONG UNITED PARTY."

Referring to elections in the autumn, Lord Winterton said the present indications pointed to an appeal to the electors on frankly communal lines for the advancement of the interests of the followers of creed rather than those of the country generally. It was permissible to hope for the emergence of a strong united party prepared, without surrendering any ultimate constitutional ideal to co-operate with Government in carrying on the administration, but, said Lord Winterton, the administration would be carried on whatever happened. How then, asked Lord Winterton, was India or anyone bettered if some of the best brains in the country declined to contribute to national welfare? Obviously that the question was for India herself to answer. All we could do was to hope that answer would be clear and definite.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

A year ago the question of Indians in South Africa reached a critical stage. The opinion in India and of Indians in South Africa was excited and alarmed. The whole situation was changed as a result of the deputation to South Africa A Conference would be held between the two Governments at the end of year to explore all possible methods to arrive at an amicable solution of the very difficult problem. The Government of India was to be congratulated on the ability and patience with which it had conducted the prolonged negotiations. These qualities, with a conciliatory spirit of the Union Government had at length made possible the meeting of a Conference to discuss the whole problem. Whatever the result of the Conference it would at least meet in a far more favourable atmosphere than, until recently had seemed possible. It was not desirable for him to say more lest the word should tend to dissipate the atmosphere of conciliation and reasonableness which had gathered round the problem and he appealed to the House to follow his lead in this respect.

COMMUNAL FRICTION

Lord Winterton, reviewing the conditions in India during the past year, remarked there had been no important development of Bolshevist activities, but communal tension had steadily increased during the past four years, and now constituted the gravest menace confronting Government. He emphasised that a formidable number of actual conflicts between members of the two great communities during the past four years was only a fraction of the total number of cases of communal friction which might have developed into actual hostilities but for the increasing precautions of magistrates and police offisers. He referred to indulgence in open recrimination by leaders of the two communities as a new and dangerous feature of the situation, and said it was idle to look for reconciliation between the rank and file when leaders were openly at variance.

INDIA'S "GREATEST OBSTACLE."

Referring to the effort of the Montford Act in increasing the communal tension, Lord Winterton said that in itself was no condemnation of the Act unless one took the extreme view that progressive devolution of functions from British to Indians was a wrong policy, and as far as he was aware not even most of the rigid opponents of the Act took that standpoint. The accentuation of the Hindu-Moslem cleavage could not have been avoided by any system of extension of Self-Government. It was for the Indians themselves to show how far they could overcome, in future, this great obstacle in their progress and unification—the greatest obstacle existing to-day.

"BRITISH BAYONETS—GREATEST SAFEGUARD."

Lord Winterton declared that an impartial third party, the British troops in India, was the most effective safeguard against communal tension developing into a wholesale massacre. The monstrous accusation of the extremist organs in India that British members of Government and British officials instigated, or refrained from taking effective steps to prevent communal riots and violence was devoid of all foundation. Referring to the "very remarkable and very eloquent" speech of Lord Irwin, Lord Winterton hoped his wise and weighty words would be acted upon by leaders and their followers throughout India.

SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION.

Turning to the "brighter side of the picture," namely, trade and finance, Lord Winterton denounced the extremist cry of exploitation of India by Britain as absurd. He remarked that undoubtedly if Britain could reduce the cost of production she would find in India a ready market for a far greater volume of manufactures than she was prepared to take at the present level of prices. He said the presentation of a balanced budget for the fourth year in succession with further relief in the matter of taxation and remissions in favour of provinces was generally recognised as an indication of sound financial position built up by the Government of India during the last few years. Sir Basil Blackett had every reason to be happy when he compared to-day's financial position with that of a few years ago. The success of the rupee loan showed the high esteem in which the Government of India's credit stood, while the fact that the yield of representative Indian Government securities in London was about five per cent. showed that India's credit in London was fully as high as that of the Dominious, and indeed second only to that of His Majesty's Government.

Lord Winterton hoped that the Currency Commission's report would be in the hands of members before the recess. Meanwhile, he declined to anticipate its contents. He hoped that wireless telegraphic communication between India and England would be established within a few months.

EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

Referring to the Government of India's decision to extinguish the exports of opium, except for medical and scientific purposes, by annual reductions, Lord Winterton emphasised that the decision which had been taken with the hearty concurrence of the Secretary of State must not be regarded as a sudden death-bed repentance. On the contrary, it was the culminating point of a series of measures taken in the past to regulate and restrict the export of opium from India.

Emphasising the differences in the styles of living of Indian and western workers, Lord Winterton said no effort should be spared to better the conditions in Indian cities where a overcrowding and disease followed in the wake of industrialism. He paid a tribute to many excellent housing schemes developed by enlightened industrialists in India. He hoped there would be no respite in their good work, while the Indian worker must be educated to take advantage of better conditions.

MILITARY OCTOPUS.

Lord Winterton, referring to military matters, pointed out that the army expenditure had been reduced without the loss of efficiency. A good deal more must be done before the army in India could be said to be properly housed. Referring to the Frontier, he saw no reason why, if we continued to carry out the present policy, Waziristan should not become as peaceful as Baluchistan. As regards the Lee Commission's recommendations, in respect of the Civil Service, he was pleased to say that a decision had been reached in the case of almost all officers appointed by the Secretary of State. Most of the recommendations from the Government of India and local Governments in respect of the officers appointed by them had been received and were being considered and the rest were expected shortly, and all possible steps were being taken to expedite decision. The position with regard to the recruitment to the Indian Services continued to improve satisfactorily. The entry for

(Continued on page 9.)

STRANDED INDIAN EMIGRANTS.

ENQUIRY MADE ON SPOT

BOMBAY'S APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

Mr. J. B. Petit, the Hon. Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, has despatched the following telegram to the Government of India in the Education Department, dated Bombay, 20th instant:—"Education, Simla,—

With reference to returned Indian emigrants from Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad and other colonies now stranded in Calcutta, the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, through a representative specially sent from here for the purpose, has made investigations on the spot, and in the light of these investigations, I have the honour to submit the following recommendations for the immediate consideration of the Government of India:—

(1) The Government of Fiji should be requested to extend the duration of the moratorium for free passages to freed indentured labourers from 1930 to 1935.

(2) The returned Indian emigrants from British Guiana of whom there are several hundreds now in Calcutta and elsewhere, and who are anxious to go back, should be included in the Government of India's scheme of emigration of 500 families to British Guiana.

(3) The Government of India should, without further delay, establish Emigrants' Depots in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. These Depots should be organised on the basis of the Indian Emigrants' Friendly Society which was established in 1921 and was dissolved in 1923. This Society looked after the interests of emigrants in every way and was managed by a Local Committee, of both officials and non-officials, and was very largely financed by the Government of India.

In view of the fact that another boat, with several hundred emigrants, is expected in Calcutta next month, my Council hopes that the Government of India will realise the gravity of the situation and act in a manner which will not only relieve the distress now prevalent but also effectively prevent congestion and suffering."

WAGON INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

PLEA FOR CONTINUATION OF PROTECTION

CALCUTTA, July 20.

In a joint written statement submitted before the Tariff Board to-day the Indian Standard Wagon Company and Burn and Co. state that since the advent of protection, the Indian Standard Wagon Company have spent Rs. 1,50,000 on additional plant, jigs, dies and special tools and intended to spend further Rs 1,00,000 approximately in 1926-27 on additional machinery and for the extension of the machine shop, smithy and tool room. Indian Standard Wagon Company can now build 2,500 wagons per year and they intend to lay down special high capacity wagon building machines to enable them to bring the output up to 3,000 wagons per year. They have reduced their share capital and thereby the cost of depreciation to be included in wagon prices during the same period. The Burn and Co., have spent over Rs. 1,00,000 and have budgetted approximately Rs. 1,30,000 for further improvements during the current year. The Company can now build 1,000 wagons per year plus 250 under-frames. By the end of this year the plant will be one of the most modern in the wagon-building trade. Both companies together can satisfy two-thirds of the demand for broad gauge wagons in India. The statement adds: "We feel sure that you will admit that the response of the wagon industry in India to the stimulus of protection has been phenomenal and to withdraw protection now when the industry has reached its adolescent stage would be a catastrophe both for the industry and for India."—A.P.

ALL INDIA JAIN CONFERENCE

SPECIAL SESSION IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, July 20.

To consider the situation created by the recent decision of the Agent to the Governor-General in Western India States, regarding Shtrunjaya Hills, a special session of the All-India Jain Conference will be held at Madhavbaug, Bombay, on 31st July, 1st and 2nd August. Pandal arrangements for accommodating 5,000 delegates and visitors are being made. Seth Bahadur Singhi of Calcutta will preside.

In view of the special session of the Conference in Bombay, the meeting of the All-India Jain Sangh proposed to be held at Ahmedabad is, Mr. Manilal Kothari informs us, definitely dropped.—Free Press.

JAINS' MEETING AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

Sheth Anandji Kalianji has called a meeting of the All-India Swetamber Jain Sangh at Ahmedabad on Tuesday, the 27th instant to consider the delicate situation created by the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India in the Jain-Palitana dispute. It is expected that about 5,000 Jains from all over India will attend the meeting and arrangements are being made for their accommodation.—A.P.

The Moharrum passed off quietly in Ahmedabad, there being exceptionally strong police arrangements.—A.P.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTION

LONDON, July 21.

Ottawa.—The general election will take place on 14th September.—Reuter.

FALL OF FRANC.

TRADERS' GETTING NERVOUS.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO STABILISE CURRENCY.

LONDON, July 20.

Paris.—Prices are soaring as the franc falls and traders are becoming nervous. The Sugar Exchange has decided not to permit transactions at prices exceeding the closing rates on 16th July. Silk manufacturers at Lyons have telegraphed to Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate declaring that the fall of franc places the silk industry in an inextricable position and urging that the currency be stabilised by the adoption of a plan proposed by a recent committee of experts.

The Havre Cotton and Coffee Brokers' Associations have decided to restrict their operations. Post Office has prohibited inclusion of quotations of exchange rates of stock prices in wireless bulletins. Number of luxury shops in Paris are threatening to close in summer as the fluctuation of the franc makes business risky.

The French franc closed in London at 239.25 and Belgian franc at 226.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 21.

The franc opened in London to-day at 244 to the pound and improved to 226.5.—Reuter.

ANTI-FOREIGN AGITATION

LONDON, July 21.

Paris.—The fall of the franc is leading to an anti-foreign agitation. The police was summoned to-day to settle a brawl at the Montmartre Cafe consequent on foreign tourists' remarks regarding the franc which were resented by French customers. A motor coach full of tourists which was passing near the Montmartre Cafe was hooted by a crowd, some of whom mounted the footboard and molested passengers. A gendarme drew a revolver and kept back the crowd. The coach then ran with full speed and drove off. Three American revellers who were seated on a bench at the Montmartre Cafe were surrounded by loafers, but the former were rescued by the police.—Reuter's Special.

M. HERRIOT'S GOVERNMENT

PROPHECIES ABOUT EARLY DOWNFALL

LONDON, July 21.

Paris.—From the President downwards most dismal prophecies have been made regarding the probable early downfall of M. Herriot's Government.

The "Echo de Paris" declares that M. Doumergue has recently said to M. Herriot "Do best you can, but as you are going to fall in any case get it over very soon and summon Parliament on Wednesday instead of Thursday so that I can gain a day in which to settle the crisis and get a new Government formed." This may account for the decision reached by M. Herriot to test his position in Parliament to-day instead of to-morrow by asking for a vote of confidence after submitting the Ministerial declaration. The Ministerial declaration will be confined almost entirely to finance, a newspaper forecast of which indicates the determination of M. Demonzie—about whom a false alarm was circulated last evening that he has resolved to resign the Finance Ministry—to discard exaggerated tenderness for certain interests.

Interviewed by the "Matin" M. Demonzie said: "I am not bogeyman. I have no scheme of capital levy. My plans would alarm nobody."—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

IS IT REPRESENTATIVE OF WHOLE EMPIRE?

LONDON, July 20.

Melbourne.—In the House of Representatives Mr. Bruce stated that it was undesirable that he should go to Britain unless the Imperial Conference was representative of the whole Empire. If Canada was absent it would make the conference one from which no great results would follow.—Reuter.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

RANGOON POLICE OFFICIAL CHARGED

RANGOON, July 20.

The case in which police deputy inspector R. D. Kirkham has been sent up for trial under sections 341, 347, 181, 201 or 202 of the Indian Penal Code came up to-day before the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Mr. Beng Choung, an M. L. C. stated that while he was at dinner one night with a barrister, a High Court Judge and a Collector, the complainant, a Chinese building contractor named Kaum Twee, sought his advice and assistance in a serious matter. The complainant reported that the accused had demanded from him Rs. 2,000 over and above a sum of Rs. 500 which he had already paid him to secure his release from arrest. He was arrested when he went to call away his clerk from a Chinese chummery which was raided by the police on the Chinese New Year's Eve. The witness and his friends advised the complainant not to pay the sum of Rs. 2,000. The case stands adjourned till August 20.—A. P.

A Moharrum procession of Tazias was taken round the main thoroughfares of Delhi with music and owing to careful precautionary measures passed off without any untoward incident.—A. P.

AN UNACCEPTED CHALLENGE.

BACK BAY COMMITTEE---A MASK

MR NARIMAN'S CONDEMNATION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., interviewed by our representative, on the personnel and Terms of Reference of the Back Bay Committee appointed by the Government of India, says:—

"The long delay in the announcement of the personnel and reference of the proposed Committee had already created a certain amount of apprehension in the public mind that apprehension has now been fully justified. The reference is more disappointing than the personnel. The inclusion of Sir Visvesvaraya, the only independent expert on the Committee, might have in the ordinary circumstances inspired some confidence in the public, but unfortunately, only very recently he has expressed positive views on the subject. That clearly indicates an approval and appreciation of these activities and thus betrays a certain amount of bias and prejudice in favour of the development schemes. In his preliminary report on Municipal Retrenchment and Reforms published in 1924 referring to this scheme, he states: "Whatever the defects of particular measures may be, there can be no doubt that the Development schemes, as a whole, will 'prove of incalculable value to the city.' They have already brought many much-needed conveniences to the public. . . . On the whole the city has special reason 'to be grateful' for the forward move taken by Government from time to time." Again referring to the attitude of the public he states ". . . and remove some of the difficulties in the way of development itself, 'due to misapprehension of the intentions of Government' and the Municipality in the minds of the public." Thus all the public agitation creates difficulties in the way of Development according to him due to misapprehension of the intentions of Government . . in the minds of the public." Again with certain self-consciousness and pride he refers to the speech of Lord Sydenham in 1912 wherein it is represented that Sir M. Visvesvaraya was the first to impress upon him about the question of developing and it was as a result of that impression that a special development officer, with an engineering establishment, was appointed.

NOT FAIR.

Thus he has been taking a kind of interest since 1907 and it may be safely suggested that he was the first to promote the idea of a separate development establishment since 1912. In view of such pronounced opinion in favour of the development scheme, I do not think it is fair, from the public point of view, to have included him in the Committee. And the situation becomes more serious when we consider that he is the only independent expert engineer who is supposed to voice the public opinion on the subject.

As regards the other gentleman, Mr. S. B. Billimoria, his abilities so far as accountancy and figures are concerned are unquestionable. But it is extremely doubtful whether in spite of his abilities and best intentions, he will be able to do much from the public point of view. It will not be really a question of accounts and figures, but it is more a question of jobberies and jugglieries.

But more disappointing than the personnel is the very limited reference. It is not only delightfully vague, as "The Chronicle" has stated, unfortunately it is very definitely and specifically restricted. What the public demanded was not only an enquiry into the inception and conduct of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme, but a thorough and searching enquiry into all its activities with the ultimate object of fixing responsibility and liability on individual or individuals primarily concerned, whereas this reference, limited as it is, will not promote, I am sure, investigation in that direction. I do not understand what can be the earthly use of an elaborate investigation which is likely to cost a fairly large amount to the public, if it does not lead to fixing the liability on certain persons. But what is most objectionable is that whereas we have all along demanded an investigation into all the activities of the Development Department, the reference is deliberately confined only to the Back Bay Reclamation scheme.

OPEN CHALLENGE UNACCEPTED.

The public will remember that I have repeatedly and openly challenged the Government, both in the Council as well as on the public platform, for an open enquiry with regard to all sorts of jobberies and favouritism and patronage that have been going on with regard to the various building contracts, and purchasing of materials for the Development chawls. I have given instances wherein tenders were accepted for higher rates to favour certain contractors costing lakhs of rupees, and I have openly stated that some Executive Engineers of the Department had resigned their service and had entered into the more lucrative activities of building contractors and the chawl contracts were given to them in preference to other private contractors at higher rates. These and several other matters, for which we have sufficient material for a public investigation, cannot be brought before this Committee because its reference is confined only to the Back Bay Reclamation.

Thus you will see, even from a perfunctory and cursory consideration, that the belated announcement is not only most disappointing, but is intended only to serve as a blind for the public, so as to silence the public clamour and agitation on this most disgraceful affair. I hope the public will not be beguiled by this mask, but continue the agitation till their legitimate demand is conceded and the real culprit brought to light."

LABOUR AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

SEATS IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Commons Earl Winterton announced that Lord Birkenhead had adopted the proposal of the Government of India in favour of additional seats in the Legislative Councils for four labour representatives and eight representatives of the depressed classes. There would be two representatives of Labour in Bombay and one each in the Punjab and the Central Provinces. There would be five representatives of the depressed classes in Madras, one in Bombay and two in the Central Provinces. They would be nominated. The question of such nominations for the Legislative Assembly was being considered.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lord and Lady Irwin honoured His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stephenson by dining at the Government House before their departure for Nagpur.

The King has approved of the appointment of Major-General C. E. Dem Norie, I.A. (retired) as Col. of the 2nd K.E.O. Gurkha Rifles and the appointment of Major-General A. M. S. Elsmie, I.A. (retired) as Col. of the 2nd Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles, with effect from 25th June 1926.—A.P.

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar M.A. Raste at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

The Governor of Madras who left Madras on 18th July on a tour to Madura and Ramnad Districts broke his journey at Tanjore with a view to opening two public institutions.—A. P.

The Hon. Sir Muhamad Habibullah, Education Minister, Government of India, arrived at Madras on the morning of the 21st instant and left immediately for Ennore.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin left by a special train on the night of the 20th instant for Nagpore.

COBHAM BOUND FOR DELHI

DELHI, July 20.

News is received here that Mr. Alan Cobham reached Bhawalpur safely at 1.10 p.m. He will stay there for a night and start for Delhi to-morrow morning.—A.P.

COBHAM REACHES DELHI.

DELHI, July 21.

Cobham arrived at Delhi this morning at 11-30.—A. P.

BAN ON MOHURAM 'TIGERS'

MADRAS MUSLIMS' MOVE

MADRAS, July 20.

According to a report to the "Hindu" some orthodox members of the Muslim community of Negapatam submitted a petition to the Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Negapatam stating that Muharram tigers and other such disguises in which several people mostly drawn from lower classes, parading the streets during the Muharrum week were abominations to them and praying him to arrange to put an end to such practices. The Joint Magistrate, it is said, conferred with several leading and competent Muslim gentlemen of the place on the subject, who, it is reported, said that such disguises and practices were against the commandment of Islam. The Magistrate has accordingly issued an order under Section 144 of the I.P.C. prohibiting procession of Muharrum disguises through several specified streets, principally inhabited by Muslims as it is likely to wound their feelings and lead to a breach of the peace.

Reports coming from many other mofussil Muslim centres are satisfactory, Muharrum having passed off peacefully in those places.—A.P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON MILL-HANDS.

RIOT AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, July 21.

Four persons were killed and 14 injured in a free fight between mill-hands numbering about 5,000 and armed police 100-strong, who were called by the Binny Mills to disperse the mill-hands that had collected in front of the mills and threatened to do violence if their demands were not immediately met. It is stated that the mill hands were promised a special bonus some time back by the mill authorities, but that owing to the change in the management the present officer not being in full possession of the facts took time to settle the matter. Last evening a huge crowd had collected, enraged at the possible refusal of the bonus and began to throw stones at the mill-premises. The police were at once requisitioner and were soon on the spot, but seeing the large crowd opened fire which resulted as above stated in four of the millhands being killed and 14 wounded. The police also sustained injuries from the stone-throwing. The mill authorities have since undertaken to provide for the families of those who were killed and to pay the bonus.—A.P.

ASSAM PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

OFFICE BEARERS ELECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GAUHATI, July 13.

A meeting of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee was held at Gauhati on 11th instant under the presidency of Sj. Kuladhar Chaliha, B.L. M.L.C., Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Dr. M. A. Ansari were unanimously suggested for the Presidentship of the ensuing Congress in Assam.

A Committee consisting of Sjts. T. R. Phukun, Kuladhar Caliha, N. C. Bardalai, Maulvi Faiznur Ali, Sjts. Omes Kumar Das, Gopi Nath Bardalai, K. Sarma, Promatha Nath Chakravarty, Rohini Kumar Chaudhury (Secretary) was elected to form Election Propaganda Committee for carring on the work of the coming Council Election in Assam, which will be quite lively this time.

A well attended meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the 41st Indian National Congress was held at Curzon Hall Library, Gauhati, on 11th instant with Sjt. T. R. Phukun, M.L.A., in the chair. There were members from some other district besides Gauhati. The Secretary read a report of the work done so far which showed that the site selected near Pandu has almost been cleared and other works will be undertaken soon. About 450 members have so far been enrolled who paid their fees, and nearly 18,000 has been collected from donation and members fees, with promise of several thousands more.

The draft rules of the Reception Committee having been read out by the Chairman, it was adopted with slight modifications. Sub-Committee with Babu Upendra Nath Sen, Sjts. Kamakhya Ram Baroonh and Jogendra Nath Barua as members was formed to go through the rules and place their suggestions if any before the next meeting. The Provincial Committee then having urgued the permanent office-bearers of the Reception Committee were unanimously elected.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN ASSAM.

The unfortunate Hindu-Muslim tension has it seems made its way to Assam as well, resulting in a very tragic event. In Bihupuria village, in North Lakhimpur there was great tension between the local Hindus and immigrant Mahomedans about a cow which was bought by a Muslim from some Hindu people for sacrifice at last Idd. It is said that at the instigation of an up-country Hindu constable of the local police station the Hindus stole away the cow, and there was emminent danger of a breach of peace which was stopped by the timely presence of S.D.O. and the police. After this there was police investigation and during this Maulvi Ziauddin Ahmed, the Circle Inspector of Police, came to know about the working of the said Hindu constable for which he reprimanded him and threatened him with taking serious steps.

The same evening when the Inspector Maulvi Zianddin was offering his "Mugub" prayers at about 7 p.m., the said constable dealt him a severe blow on the neck with an axe, and on his attempt to prevent cut his hands, legs with the result that the victim expired next day at about 10 a.m. before any medical help could be rendered. Universal sympathy is felt for the deceased, and his funeral was largely attended by local Hindus and Muslims. The details are not yet known. The murderer has surrendered himself and has been remanded to hajat. This sad and tragic event has caused great indignation among the people specially the Muslims.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

Dr. P. C. Ghose formerly Secretary of Bengal P.C.C. Committee and Babu Satish Chandra Das Gupta of Bengal Khadi Pratisthan came to Gauhati on 11th, and delivered an interesting lantern lecture to a packed house. Another lecture was delivered yesterday to the ladies, and both were greatly appreciated by the audience. Their visit is in connection with Khaddar Propaganda and they have sold Khaddar for a good sum by house to house visit. A branch or an agency of Khadi Pratisthan is going to be established at Gauhati.

DISTINGUISHED INDIAN VISITORS.

BRITISH INDIAN UNION'S LUNCHEON

LONDON, July 20.

The British Indian Union gave luncheon to distinguished visitors from India. The Duke of Connaught presided. Among those present were the Maharajah of Alwar, Lord Lytton, Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, Lord and Lady Willingdon, Lord Reading, Lord Sinha, the Maharajah of Rajpipla, Kumar of Kutch, and Lady Ratan Tata.

The Duke of Connaught proposing the toast of guests said that he regretted the recent disturbances which he had hoped would not occur again, but we must be forbearing, and above all not exaggerate the importance of disturbances. He hoped for very satisfactory issues from the Currency and Sandhurst Commissions.

The Maharajah of Alwar responding to the toast paid tribute to Lord Irwin whom he described as a fine example of sincere and earnest British nableman. If anyone can effect union so vital to us all Lord Irwin will leave no stone unturned to do so. Lord Lytton responding expressed hope that the union similar to the British Indian Union might be established in every Dominion. Sir R. Mookerjee also responded. Lord Reading proposed a toast to Lord and Lady Willingdon. He felt sure that Lord Willingdon would perform high duties in Canada with same distinction as marked all his efforts in public service. Lord Sinha proposing a toast of the Duke of Connaught said he was confident the present troubles were only transitory. The Duke of Connaught responding to the toast commended the Maharaja of Alwar's wish that the British Indian Union should have a sister organisation in India. He thought something of the kind could be started in every presidency.—Reuter.

MAGISTRATE & THANA BAR

APPLICATION TO SESSIONS JUDGE

BHAVE APPEAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, July 19.

Mr. G.B. Pradhan, M.L.C., appeared on behalf of Rao Bahadur S.K. Bhagwat and Mr. S.M. Abhyankar and put in an application that the remarks made by the Magistrate on the integrity of both these pleaders of the Thana District Court, should be expunged from the judgment. Bot Rao Bahadur Bhagwat and Mr. Abhyankar had given evidence in the lower Court in support of Mr. Bhave's story that the document was with the Lieutenant and that it was never given to the latter or to his wife by way of release. The Magistrate in brushing aside the evidence of these witnesses made certain remarks which hurt the feelings of the Thana Bar and hence this application by way of protest.

The application was admitted by the Session Judge

SUMMING UP BY PROSECUTION.

Mr D.M. Gupte, the Special Public Prosecutor, in summing up his arguments said much had been made about the replies given by Lt. Patwardhan with regard to his statement of assets. A number of questions were put to him to ascertain whether he had actually drawn a salary of £ 240 a year and the Lieutenant was right when he showed his reluctance to disclose military matters. When a witness said it was a military matter and the Magistrate gave him a privilege the matter ought to rest there. Then, the defence wanted to know his credentials and when they were produced, the matter was abandoned. Bank accounts were examined which showed that in the course of three years from May 1922 onwards, there were Rs. 22,000 to his account. If that was so, how could he be called a man of straw? He was expecting to obtain a grant of 500 acres of land. He had already applied for it and the Government had almost sanctioned it. But the Government machinery is slow and it was left undecided as to where the land should be granted. It could not, therefore, be said that the Lieutenant was impecunious. The question then arose as to whether Mr. Bhave had any reasonable or probable cause for lodging the complaint.

Continuing, Mr. Gupte said that tthe drift of the questions put by he Magistrate was to find out what made the accused lodge the complaint. Did he prosecute the Lieutenant because he considered the latter to be impecunious or an adventurer? The accused was given every opportunity to explain the circumstances that influenced him in lodging the complaint and he failed to avail himself of it. The Magistrate's judgment could not be said to be perverse, and he had rightly convicted the accused.

A MISTAKEN CONCEPTION OF LAW.

Sir Chimanlal on behalf of Mr. Bhave said that it was a mistaken conception of the legal aspects of the Trust Deed to hold that the latter did not tie the hands of the trustees. As soon as the trustees were constituted, the property passed out of the hands of the Lieutenant. If a conveyance of the Trust Property was to be made, it must be made by both the trustees—Lieutenant Patwardhan and his wife. Here they found the Lieutenant alone was selling the property. Besides, the sale-proceeds could not be allowed to be set off against the personal debts of one of the settlers. So, out of which fund was the Lieutenant going to make a provision for Rs. 13,000 which he owed to the Hindu Education Fund? The position of the purchasers was quite clear. Shamba had already paid R34,000 and had not received the title-deeds of the property. Manek had also not obtained his lease. So they must have decided to make the best of the bargain by trying to get hold of the Palghar property by means of a sale deed.

Then the alleged release of the document was put forward by the prosecution as being on the 11th March 1924. But, when the sale-deed, even according to the Lieutenant, was taken for Registration on the 13th March, the suggestion that the document was released and handed over to Mrs. Patwardhan on the 11th March was absolutely unreliable. It is also suggested that on the 11th March Mr. Bhave handed over to the Lieutenant the title-deeds of the Palghar property, viz., a copy of the Government Resolution, a copy of the Chalan and a Kabulayat. But, according to the correspondence between Messrs. Mantri and Co., and Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Co. when the title-deeds were with Messrs. Mantri and Co., in December 1923, they were out of reach of Mr. Bhave in March 1924 there being no suggestion as to the documents having gone into the hands of Mr Bhave in the meantime. Besides the story as regards the return and release of the document narrated by the Lieutenant differs entirely from that told by Mrs. Patwardhan. Then, it was stated that in the sale-deed, a reference had been made to the amount due to Mr. Bhave on his two mortgages. But, from this fact it could be inferred that Mr. Bhave must have agreed to receive his moneys from the purchasers direct as there was no privity of contract between the purchasers and Mr. Bhave.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE AGAINST LIEUTENANT.

The documentary evidence being against the Lieutenant, the whole case reduces itself to the question whether his bare word should be accepted. The Counsel, therefore, submitted that there was no case against Mr. Bhave, and that he should be acquitted.

The judgment is reserved.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S WELCOME.

"Chronicle" Photo.
The Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay, accorded a warm reception on Tuesday evening to Mr. Moghaljan, who has just returned from Geneva where he had proceeded as an adviser to the Indian labour delegate to the International Labour Conference.

THE HOLY SEA-BATH.

A view of the huge crowd of Hindus who took the purificatory sea-bath at Chowpatty, on Ashadhi Ekadashi day which came off yesterday.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR.

STEADY PROGRESS OF UNION

The Bombay Textile Labour Union was founded on 1st January 1926 with the object of organising the Textile Labour in Bombay and safeguarding its interests. Before the outbreak of the General Strike, there were about 10 small Unions of the textile workers. At the time of the inception of this Union nine of these Unions were amalgamated into this new Union.

In January the Union succeeded in securing a little over 5000 members, in February the number rose to 7100; the same strength was maintained during the succeeding month; and by the end of June 1926 the total strength of the Union stands at about 9000. The membership of the Union comes from about 45 Mills out of the about 80 Mills in Bombay and Kurla. The members so far enrolled include a few women also. Nearly every department is represented on the Union, though the Weaving and the Ring Departments form a preponderating element. The rate of subscription is four annas for a male worker and two annas for a female worker.

The affairs of the Union are controlled by a Managing Committee consisting of the office-bearers and the representatives of the different centres elected in proportion of 1 member for each 200 members from each Mill. At present the Managing Committee consists of about 80 members of whom only 8 are outsiders and the rest the workers themselves. The Union has started five Centres in the different parts of the Mill localities for the purpose of facilitating the work of collection of subscription, holding meetings, hearing complaints, etc. Mandanpura, the chief centre, has enrolled about five thousand members from 9 Mills, while Kurla has enlisted about 2200 members from only two Mills. The three other centres are at Chinchpokli, Poibavdi and DeLisle Road with a membership varying from 1200 to 500. All the centres so far promise to add more to their strength. The affairs of the centres are conducted by the centre committees appointed by the General body of the members belonging to the respective centres. Mill committees also are to be soon appointed. The head of the centre committee is the Secretary of the centre as well as of the Union and has a place on the Executive.

The Union has now a regular constitution with its rules and regulations, which was passed by the Managing Committee of the Union and adopted by the General body of the workers.

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

Owing to lack of funds the Union has not yet ventured upon any benefit schemes, though, in a few cases, it has given some monetary assistance to those who, suffered from unemployment or fell victims to the victimization of their masters. The number of such cases is only three and the amount so given is Rs. 20. The Union conducted in a court of law three cases of assault in the case of three women workers who were also victimized and bore all the legal expenses. It also bore the medical expenses of two serious cases of Hernia from among its members. But by far the most important work that the Union has been doing since day of its foundation is to try to redress the individual grievances of the workers. To hear their complaints, record them and carry on negotiations with the employers is the chief feature of the Union's activities. During the last six months 104 complaints were recorded by the Union, out of which 41 became successful, 20 unsuccessful, 20 were dropped, and three were compromised, and 20 are pending. The complaints are mainly of the following nature:—(a) Summary dismissals; (b) Refusal to re-employment; (c) Withholding of wages; (d) Fines; (e) Abuse and Assault; (f) Accident and compensation; (g) Requisition for gratuity; and so on. Amongst those from which the complaints came the following Mills may be mentioned:—Jam, Victoria, Khatau Makanji, Indian Woollen, Indian Mfg., Co., Kohinoor, Maneckji Petit, Bomanji Petit, Framji Petit, E. D. Sassoon, Rachel Sassoon, Alexandra, Alliance Silk Co., Imperial, Gold Mohur, Sorab, Asur Virji, Moon, Hindustan, Jubilee, Elphinstone, Premier, Western India, Bombay Industrial, Fazulbhoy, Bradbury, Kastoorchand, Simplex, Emperor Edward, New and Swadeshi Mills, Kurla.

STRIKES.

There were two cases of strikes, one from Khatau Makanji Mill and the other from the Simplex Mill; 8 cases of refusal to re-employment, 43 cases of dismissals, 5 cases of requisition for gratuity, 15 of withholding of wages 3 of ill-treatment to women, 4 of reduction of wages and rates, 5 of abuse and assault, 9 of fine, 3 of accident and compensation, and all of miscellaneous character. Though the Union has not been so successful in having the dismissed persons re-engaged, still in other complaints, it has a fair record of success. Almost all the cases of the withholding of wages have been successful. The cases of compensation are fairly met with and those of ill-treatment and assault were fought out successfully. Another case of the same nature from the Spring Mill concerning a male worker was referred to the Agents themselves who gave th cundertaking that there would be no such cases of assault in their Mill. Many unjust fines have also been rescinded on the applications sent through the Union. The method adopted in dealing with these complaints is correspondence first with the Managers and then, if necessary, with the Agents, and personal interviews with both if required.

The Union recorded its deep sympathy with the British workers during the recent General Strike in its two meetings of the general bodies and sent its humble quota of £25 to the strike fund in Britain.

"BHAJAN" PARTY AT CHOWPATTY.

The "Chronicle" Photos.
One of the numerous "Bhajan" parties of devout Hindus who came to Chowpatty for a holy bath yesterday morning.

LOCAL BODIES' CONFERENCE

MANAGEMENT OF FINANCE

Mr. Ishwarlal Maganlal Mehta, Chief Officer, District Local Board, Ahmedabad makes the following suggestion in a paper to be read before the Local Bodies Conference which will be opened by the Governor on Friday at Poona:—

Local funds were first established in Bombay by Government Resolution No. 3115 of 16th September 1863 for the following principles:—

I. That there should be Local Funds for the promotion of Education in the rural districts and for the formation and repairs of local roads;

II That these funds should be in part at least provided by a local cess imposed in addition to local assessments, where no pledge, expressed or implied, to the contrary has been given, and where such a pledge has been given, deducted, if Government will permit from the land assessment or levied by a voluntary rate from the payers of land tax:

III That the tax-payers should have an influential voice in the disposal of the funds.

The Royal Commission observed in paragraph 773 of their report that "there was a general complaint thato the resources of rural boards are inadequate but most witnesses were averse to empowering boards to increase the land cess or levy fresh taxes as these would be improper measures. We concur with this view and consider resources should be increased by (1) relieving boards of some of their present functions, such as veterinary, famine and plague relief, (2) by freeing them from contributions to Government in respect of any services of which the latter undertakes the management, (3) 25 per cent increased grant of the local cess made since 1905 should be increased as far as possible and distributed rateably to each district board, (4) other grants-in-aid."

The Lawrence Committee also recommended a share of the "Excise" and "Land Revenue" and a surcharge on the Income-Tax, together with license fees on incomes exempt from the income-tax. This Committee has found that Government have failed to increase their amount of subvention to local bodies in proportion to the increase in Provincneial Revenues.

5. As regards the finances of rural boards the discussion centre on these points:—

(1) Transfer of some heads from "Local" to "Provincial."

(2) More share of the expanding Provincials Revenues to Local Funds.

(3) Inadequacy of Government subvention to local boards.

At present, the subventions of Government are not in any fixed proportion of the expenditure of local boards. It is not certain on what principles they are being given. The local boards therefore at the time of preparing their budgets are not certain about Government grants. It is necessary therefore that the grants should be in a fixed proportion either to the total revenue of the district from all sources or to the total expenditure of each board. In the informal conference of the Presidents of the District Local Boards presided over by the Honourable the Minister held on the 7th August 1924, the question of the Government grants was fully discussed. I understand the proposal of R. B Chitale (Ahmednagar) that the best solution of the financial problem would be for Government to make a grant-in-aid in the ratio of 2: 1 towards all expenditure incurred by the Boards after deduction of the datum line grant under the Primary Education Act, met with general approval. The conference again met on 18th November 1924 when a resolution to the effect that Government should accept the principle of giving as a grant-in-aid a fixed percentage of the total expenditure of local boards on objects other than Education was passed. It was also proposed that the percentage of Government grant should be 70: 30. However, the Chairman having advanced some difficulties in fixing the proportion it was left over for future consideration, preferably by a Committee. This Committee has now submitted its recommendations for making grants to rural boards in the proportion of 2: 1 and shown certain sources from which the additional revenue should be derived. These sources indicate certain additions to Provincial taxation. It is in the hands of the Legislative Council to sanction these proposals.

The proposals to be put forward before the Conference should be—

(1) That the District Boards should be allowed to levy Terminal Tax on exports and imports within the rural area without any restriction.

(2) That the following heads of expenditure should be retransferred fro m "Local" to "Provincial" as observed by the Royal Commission on Decentralization in paragraph 773 of their Report:—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.
Public Vaccination and Sanitation.
Anti-rabie treatment.
Plague and Famine.

(3) That as many pacca roads as possible should be provincialized.

(4) That as observed by the Government of India in their letter No. 3516 of 10th October 1881 to the Government of Bombay a share of the assessed taxes, that is, Income-Tax and Super Tax should be assigned for the District Local Board; that if it is not possible to do so, a cess of one anna on every rupee of income-tax and super tax should be levied by Government and assigned to the District Boards as recommended by the Lawrence Committee.

(5) That as recommended by the Lawrence Committee a share of the expanding revenues of the Province such as Excise and Land Revenue should be assigned to the local boards.

(6) That as recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Committee in paragraph 499 of their Report—

(a) a substantial portion of the revenue from non-agricultural land should be assigned to the local bodies;

(b) a substantial portion of the entertainment tax, that is, at least 50 per cent. of it should be distributed among the Municipalities and the Local Boards.

(c) the import duty on motor cars should be substantially reduced so as to enable Local Governments to levy a provincial tax and to distribute the proceeds among local authorities.

INSTITUTE OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., in a paper to be read before the Local Self-Government Conference says, "inter alia":—

A few words are first desirable as to the need for a Local Self-Government Institute. During the last few years Government have found it desirable to call conferences of representatives of Local Boards from time to time in order to discuss various questions of importance.

It is true that Local Bodies can and do submit questions to Government individually and if they are of general importance other Local Bodies are consulted through the Districts Officers; but through lack of opportunity of discussion, the implication of such quetions is not always fully realised. Further the District Officers, who used to have very close associations with the administration of Local Bodies are becoming fewer in number and less able to advise upon such questions from the point of view of the internal administration of a particular body. It is also of extreme importance for the smaller local bodies to obtain some knowledge of the methods of administration of their greater brethren. It will not be denied that experience of the administration of Municipalities has been frequently of great service to those engaged in the administration of Local Boards and 'vice versa.' Similarly, the contact of members of all local bodies at a yearly gathering can be productive of nothing but good. It may be thought that the larger bodies will give more help than they receive. This must be true to large extent, but even they will gain by being obliged to expound their principles and practice in a free atmosphere unhampered by local prejudices.

It is of some importance that conferences shall be independent so far as possible of official initiative. It is true that, at first, official guidance may be necessary, but it should be replaced as soon as possible by an organization of the Local Bodies themselves. It is for this reason that an Institute is proposed. It is suggested that the annual conference shall be the prime object of the Institute. There will, however, be important subsidiary activities. These will be indicated at a later stage of this paper but first proposals for the constitution and organization of the Institute may be adumbrated, so that his conference may judge of the suitability of the Institute to carry out its main purpose. The Institute will consist of corporate members, wh will constitute the governing body, associate members, a President, Vice President, a Council of Management and an executive staff. The President and Vice-President will be elected annually by the Council. The Council will consist of twenty members, who will be elected triennially by the corporate members, from members of local bodies and associate members. It will consist of two sections the Urban section and the Rural section. These sections will only be for the purposes of election. They may, however, sit separately as Committees, if the Council so decides. The Council will elect its own Chairman. The corporate members will consist of Municipalities and other elective bodies whose activities lie within a developed area. They will be called the urban corporate members and of Local Boards, Sanitary Committees and other bodies which will be termed the rural corporate members. For the purpose of election of the members of the Council, the corporate members will appoint electors on the same scale as that on which delegates are appointed for the annual conference. In addition to corporate members, associate members will be appointed. They will consist of individuals, who may apply for election and will be admitted by the Chairman of the Council subject to the subsequent approval of the Council. They will have the privilege of speaking but have no power of voting in the Annual Meeting of the governing body and in the Annual Conference, but will be eligible for election to the Council.

Corporate members will pay as subscription an annual sum of Rs. 20 a delegate. Associate members will pay Rs. 5 per annum.

A list will be kept by the Institute of all superior officers in local bodies with a short account of their career, so that it will be possible to put those bodies which desire trained officers in touch with suitable men.

The Institute will also issue a Year Book, the nature of which I have described in another paper. This will in itself constitute a most useful source of information. It may be supplemented, if considered necesary by a quarterly journal which will contain discussions of matters of current interest. It will also be the duty of the Council to enourage the formation of regional branches of the Institute, which will hold their own conferences and be available for dealing with local questions. These branches will most suitably cover language regions such as Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak. It is suggested that this conference should immediately approve of the formation of an Institute and proceed to election of members of the Council of Management, which will then undertake the work of organizing the Institute. The details of the consitution and relevant rules will be framed and placed before the governing body at the time of the next conference. It will then be decided whether the Council shall be re-elected or continue. It will be the duty of the Council to make all arrangements, for the next conference in consultation with the President of the Institute, whose chief duty will be to convene and to preside over the annual meeting of the governing body, or the Vice-President, who will act in the absence of the President. The Chairman of the Conference will be either the President or a prominent gentleman associated with the Institute invited by the President and Council of Management to take their chair.

In order that the Council may have sufficient funds for their work, it is proposed that they should be authorised to levy as soon as practicable the contributions according to the scale proposed from Local Bodies.

OUR MODERN BOURBONS.

(Continued from page 7).

the Civil Service examination in August was 183 compared with 134 last year. The former total included 93 Europeans compared with 71 last year, and 39 out of 93 had entered for the Indian Civil Service only. There had been no falling off compared with the standard before the war in academic attainments or personal fitness of the candidates selected.

POLICE SERVICE.

Lord Winterton said he had just seen a most favourable report regarding the calibre of candidates to the Police Service this year. He paid a very high tribute to Mr. Handyside (who died in a Frontier action against outlaws) characterising him as a "true type of Elizabethan chivalry and courage." He said he had now entered immortality which the Frontier tradition conferred only on great bravery, great generosity and great honour. There, he would stand with Nicholson and Rooskappel. Lord Winterton was sure that Britain would continue to send such men, her best, to the fields of honourable and onerous service in India (cheers).

AN IDEAL VICEROY.

Col. Wedgwood declared that Lord Irwin was perhaps the ideal Viceroy India could have during her present troubles. Not merely a democratic but religious sincerity enabled him to make a profound appeal to India with its religious dissensions. It seemed to him that Lord Irwin was the man to whom religion came only second to pride in Britain's tradition, and that was exactly the sort of control and guidance India needed at present. He hoped a Royal Commission would be established this or next year so that it could be ready in 1929. He believed a Labour Party was being developed in India which would do its utmost to break down the absurd superstition of walking out of the Assembly. He suggested a revival of the title of "Honourable" for all members of the Legislative Assembly so as to exalt the position of Indian members of Parliament. Lord Winterton, interrupting, promised to bring the suggestion to the notice of Lord Birkenhead.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne concurred with Col. Wedgwood in regretting that the Agricultural Commission was not empowered to consider land tenure because it was one of the greatest obstacles to progress.

Mr. Scurr advocated the abolition of the communal franchise in order to end communal dissensions.

Major Clifton Brown said, Lord Irwin's speech was one of the finest appeals ever made to all sections of religion in India.

A CRY IN WILDERNESS.

Mr. Thurtle attacked at length the Bengal Ordinance, especially referring to the case of Mr. Bose.

Lord Winterton, replying on the debate remarked the absence of serious criticism was a tribute to the success of the administration of the Government of India during the past year. He expressed gratitude at the Opposition's non-party attitude in respect of Indian affairs. He emphasised that the Labour Government had accepted the policy of the Bengal Ordinance. Evidence had convinced him that all persons dealt with under the Ordinance were guilty of a terrorist conspiracy or that they were privy to it. He concluded by urging Indians to co-operate fully in the task of making the present stage of reforms useful and beneficial, for thus alone would the next stage towards the fulfilment of their aspirations be achieved.

The estimates were agreed to without division.

Lord Birkenhead was in the Peers' gallery with Lord Reading. The Maharajah of Alwar was in the distinguished strangers' gallery.—Reuter.

RHEUMATISM!

A Painful Enemy From Which Many Sufferers Have Been Rescued By Tonic Treatment Through The Blood With

Dr. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

When you have rheumatism in any of its forms the cause is a poisonous acid in your blood. Enriching and purifying the blood as they do, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved successful in thousands of cases of rheumatism, among them being that of Mr. Frank R. R. Macdonald, residing at 20, Amisfield Street, Kelvinside North, Glasgow, Scotland.

"The rheumatism started in my feet", explained Mr. Macdonald, "and I think it was originally due to damp. My feet became steadily worse, and soon the pain and stiffness spread to my hands and then up my arms. I tried all sorts of so-called 'cures', but none of them seemed to do me a bit of good.

"In the mornings particularly my fingers were so stiff that I could hardly move them at all. My wife mentioned to me about a neighbour who had been very much benefitted by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and more to please her than anything else I agreed to try them. Within a week or so I began to feel benefit. I continued the pills, and the improvement became more marked, the rheumatism gradually growing less acute, and then gradually leaving one joint after another. My recovery is solely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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JAPANESE SEAMEN'S HEROISM.

(Continued from page 7.)

bringing the exhausted and care-stricken sufferers, one after another down into the boats below by the help of a safety life-line, the victims numbering 44 in all. The time-keeper showed 7 a.m. then. On the other hand, destroyer "Urakaze" which was actively engaged in the noble duty from early morn had already picked up 29 men by the time of the "Kasuga's" arrival and these men were also transferred to the "Kasuga" at once. The exact number of the saved sufferers totalled seventy-three, of which eighteen were Europeans and the rest were Indians and their local brother races.

A striking scene was unfolded when all of the rescued crew was safely removed aboard the sea-fortress "Kasuga" and was supplied with dry clothing and a towel. Some are extremely quiet at the cessation of anxiety with looks something like that of an absent-minded man, while some are rejoicing crazily, sheding tears of joy. There rattle the shutters of cameras of press-men.

After the scene of relief was ended and all regained their presence of mind, the wrecked Capt. R. O'Connor, Chief Engineer Hattins and Chief Mate Mateyas (?) took to their beds while all the other Europeans and Indians kept awake and busily engaged in communicating their safety to their relatives at home and wrote letters of thanks to the S.S. "Chefoo Maru" which first appeared on the scene and had been keeping watch over the "City of Naples" until arrival of warships.

"I shall give up my sea life hereafter: I'm quite contented with this end!" remarks the Captain of "City of Naples" in gratitude.'

Capt. O'Connor, after standing before the camera with Commr. Ohta and Vice-Commr. Miura of the "Kasuga" told your correspondent the dreadful story of disaster as follows:—

"My ship with her tonnage of 5,798 tons and carrying 3,000 tons of iron materials sailed from Kobe eastward on Saturday. But the typhoon and the raging seas being so furious against us, we were unable to keep the right course and were finally driven southward at the maximum speed of 3 or 4 miles that was available at that time. In such a dangerous condition, at about 3 p.m. on Sunday, the bow stern struck a rock with a violent crash. All hands clustered to the stern and after one hour the hull split in two and sunk on a coral-reef. Since the age of 17, I led a sailor's life and I'm now 57 years old. During my life I have frequently crossed the Indian Ocean and Southern Seas and during the last War I had truly two experiences of sub-marine attacks but none of them could surpass this mishap in its tremendousness. My wife died two years ago and my only son is serving in a steamship company of Liverpool as a 3rd Officer. Under the circumstances, I think I will give up the sea. Fortunately the entire crew has been saved. There is nothing more I desire. I am profoundly grateful."

And Lieut.-Commr. Sakabe who had risked his life for the rescue, by plunging into the raging sea, has his own version as follows:—

"The moment the unfortunate crew surrounded me and clung to me, I couldn't help bursting into tears. But at another moment, I summoned up my courage and threw the life-line over the side and removed them one after another into the boats below. I was struck with a mingled feeling solemnit yand nobleness that is beyond description when Capt. O'Connor, after assisting in sending down all his subordinates, finally detached his dear ship's flag from the stern flag-pole and rolled it up and as the very last member of the rescued, abandoned his beloved ship and entered our boat."

British Sailors in the height of Joy don shirts presented by Japanese Marines.

The rescued British seamen were classified as 18 officers and 55 seamen, the former being all British and the latter Indians, Arabs, and Egyptian's. Among the latter there were some who couldn't speak English. Everybody has had his clothing, baggage and all the personal belongings washed away. Even Capt. O'Connor was only clothed in a torn sackcoat and a white shirt without a collar and wore Japanese socks only instead of shoes. The rest of them were as wretched as tourists robbed by bandits. Nevertheless, how joyful the lower class men looked, attired with shirts and white trousers, presented by the marines of the "Kasuga." Some had bags made of flour sacks containing remains of their belonging and each remarked "there's no greater joy than that we are safe here." The Chief Engineer Hattins said "During my past thirty-one years' sea life I have never met such a tremendous disaster like this" when 2nd officer Freeman interrupted:

"I have also lived these thirteen years on the sea in a torpedo, destroyer and steamers but have never met such a calamity as this. How dreadful was the moment of the shock. But how invigorated we were when the figure of the "Chefoo Maru" was sighted at the last moment when we abandoned ourselves to the mercy of the infuriated billows I can hardly describe. From the Captain to the lowest sailor, all with one voice raised shouts of thanks to this deliverer and offered our best prayers to Providence. Thanks to Him we were all saved without even a slight injury. Oh, how could we forget the Japanese Navy's fearless rescue. It has been indelibly impressed upon our minds."

SIGNAL OF "S.O.S." DESPERATELY WIRELESSED.

RESPONSE FROM THE DELIVERER.

Wireless Operator Mr. Eriason says as follows about his momentary feeling when he wirelessed S.O.S." for life at the last moment of the forsaken ship:

"When I felt our ship had been doomed at 3 a.m. of the 15th I wirelessed the "S.O.S." almost mechanically. To my first appeal no response came and I was feeling hopeless. Meanwhile the danger was increasing every moment. At last at 3-15 a.m. a reply from PFM station was hardly received when the ship remarkably inclined and seawater came rushing in violently into the Radio Plant which was soon rendered inactive. If, by bad luck, there came no response to my last call all of us should have been totally helpless. Even now the ticking sound of that reply I can hear distinctly in my ears as the dear voice of our Deliverer."

(Yokohama Telephone).

PARTING OF RESCUERS AND RESCUED

TOUCHING SCENE.

The warship "Kasuga," taking on board those seventy-three British survivors, arrived at Yokohama at half past five p.m. on the 17th. The Flag of the "City of Naples" was lowered from the mast of the "Kasuga" amid the Naval Band's Music and, on leaving the "Kasuga" to board the welcoming launches, Capt O'Connor on behalf of his crew thanked Commander Ohta in these words:

"I wish to express my heart-felt thanks to you, Sir, on behalf of the entire crew of the "City of Naples" rescued by your gallant men. We indeed owe our lives to the heroic actions of your men. I hope. I may have some opportunity to show how greatly we appreciate your undaunted courage and at the present parting, please accept our sincerest thanks."

It was indeed a dramatic scene when he, thus, spoke courteously and shook hands warmly with Comm. Ohta. The eighteen officers surrounded Comm. Ohta and gave three cheers of appreciation to him aloud in "Hip, Hip, Hurray! "And then they left the "Kasuga" for the lower launches. As the launches left from alongside the "Kasuga" her Naval Band gave them a hearty send-off playing the famous British National Song of "Auld Lang Syne", in response to which all British seamen waved their caps, responding to the last sentimental scene.

The warm-looking sunburnt Capt. O'Connor who was dressed so coarsely with only a dirty hunting cap, a khaki raincoat and a pair of Japanese rubber-soled socks over his bare feet, gave your correspondent a warm hand-shake, his eyes glistening with tears of joy and said the following:

"Oh, many thanks to you for your brave relief work. We have been all safely rescued. I can hardly illustrate our disaster. Please wait until to-morrow ror our detailed story as we are so very busy.....".

(Yokohama Telephone).

Captain Ohta on the Disaster: Praise for his Officers and Men. Splendid concerted Action.

Captain Ohta says, smiling and pleased:

"We left Yokosuka at 5 p.m. on the 16th when the wind speed was 15½ metres per second and upto 1 a. m. of the 17th, we steamed to the place of disaster at a speed of 10 knots per hour. On receiving an urgent call from the "Urakaze" at 2 a.m., we increased our speed and at last found the spot at 5.30 a.m. of the 17th.

The wreck's damage was unexpectedly enormous. She was split in two at the point about one-third from the stern at an angle of 45 degrees with her bow sunk in the sea and her screws up in the air. We at once floated towards her side 100 tins of Soup but they did not attract the sufferers' attention, presumably because of a sufficient stock of food-stuff.

Then I lost no time to appoint Lieut. Comm. Sakabe the leader of the Volunteer Corps and commenced our rescue operation. By that time the wind had somewhat subsided to 10 metres per second. and taking this opportunity, I ordered the "Urakaze" to steer between the City of Naples" and my ship and removed lot after lot of the sufferers from the wreck by our small side-boats and succeeded in saving all seventy-three men in about three hours time.

Fortunately, except for an Indian sailor who had a very slight burn, there was no casualty nor serious injury. Our rescue work resulted in a complete success which, I assure you, is due entirely to the efforts of my officers and men's a daring and sacrificing operation I am satisfied beyond description."

(Yokosuka Telephone.)

POONA JAINS' PROTEST

POONA, July 20.

Mr. Watson's decision in the Jain-Palitana dispute has aroused feelings of resentment in the local Jain community. A 'hartal' was observed to-day by the Jain merchants and a protest meeting held at which members of the Jain community were exhorted not to go to Shatrunjaya Hill until the matter was satisfactorily settled.—A.P.

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SUBORDINATE MEDICAL STAFF.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF CONTROL TO LOCAL BOARDS.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to consider and report on the question of the transfer of control of medical vaccination and veterinary staffs to district local boards and the reorganisation of the Public Health Department, have submitted their report.

As regards the transfer of Control of the subordinate Medical Staff, the Committee observe that any scheme for the transfer of control must depend on the financial resources of district local boards. These resources are inadequate and the financial position of the boards is precarious especially in view of the burden of expenditure for education thrown upon them by the Bombay Primary Education Act. The Committee therefore recommend that Government should help the boards by giving them a grant-in-aid equal to two-thirds of the expenditure on medical relief. On this condition the Committee recommend that the control of the existing staff of the subordinate medical service should remain as at present, but transfers desired by the district local boards should be accepted by the Surgeon General and all new appointments should be left entirely to local boards. All further recruitment to the subordinate medical service for grant-in-aid dispensaries should be stopped. The result will be that the District Local Boards will gradually assume control over the whole subordinate medical staff. The Committee further recommend that the boards should have complete control over the compounders, provided that they employ properly qualified men.

On the question of recruitment of future entrants to the subordinate medical service in grant-in-aid dispensaries the Committee are of opinion that recruitment should be made by the District Local Boards as vacancies occur from doctors registered by the Bombay Medical Council subject to the approval of the Surgeon-General. The Committee consider it desirable that a certain minimum limit of salary should be fixed for medical officers recruited by the boards and recommend that the minimum should be fixed at Rs. 50 per mensem.

The Committee are of opinion that the Civil Surgeon should continue to inspect grant-in-aid dispensaries as at present and that his advice on technical and professional matters should be accepted by the Boards.

PURCHASE OF MEDICAL STORES.

The Committee recommend that the boards should be empowered to purchase all medical stores from any reputable firms they like, provided that the firms are selected by the district local boards with the approval of the Civil Surgeon. The Boards should also have power to obtain medical stores from the Medical Stores Department. The district local boards shall also have power to construct dispensaries according to their own plans subject to the approval of the Surgeon General as regards ventilation, light and sanitation and in the case of the operation theatre the form of its construction.

VETERINARY STAFF.

As regards the question of the transfer of control of veterinary staff the Committee recommend that the present arrangements should continue, but that the Government grants for the maintenance of veterinary dispensaries should be increased.

The Committee consider it necessary to retain the existing officers of the Public Health Department for advising and guiding the new health staff appointed by the boards and recommend that the officers of the Public Health Department should continue to exercise their present powers of professional inspection and advice. The appointment of the health staff by local boards should be made optional.

VITAL STATISTICS.

As regards the question of the transfer of the function of maintaining vital statistics to district local boards the Committee recommend that copies of the vital statistics prepared by the patel shall be sent as usual to the Mamlatdar who will on receipt at once send them to the district local board. The board will then compile the statistics for the district and send them to the Director of Public Health. In the case of boards not having any district health officer, the present procedure should be followed.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S DISSENT.

In a note of dissent Major General A. Hootan, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay says:—

In paragraph 4 of the report it is recommended "that the control of the existing staff of the Subordinate Medical Service should remain as at present but transfers desired by the District Local Boards should be accepted by the Surgeon-General. . . ." After "Surgeon-General" I should like to add: "when this can be arranged conveniently, having regard to the general interests of the department."

(Copies of the Committee's report can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Bombay at a cost of 1½ annas.)

Eleven lady candidates have passed the B.A. examination of the Punjab University this year. This is considered to be a record number for ladies in any single year for the Punjab University B.A. Examination.—A.P.

The Muharram is being celebrated peacefully in Allahabad, there has been elaborate police arrangement.—A.P.

Lala Harkishen Lal has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Servants of India Society Fire Relief Fund.—A.P.

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The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY), Madras, writes on the 8th February, 1924.
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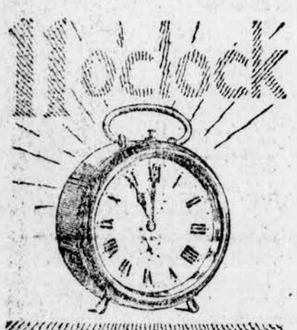

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